



CU02169193

# PROCEEDINGS

## Twenty-Fourth Convention

OF THE

# International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America

Held at

NORTH CINCINNATI GYM HALL

Cincinnati, Ohio



September 13th to 17th, Inclusive

1 9 2 6



## GENERAL OFFICERS

In attendance  
at the

## TWENTY-FOURTH CONVENTION

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JOSEPH OBERGFELL,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.

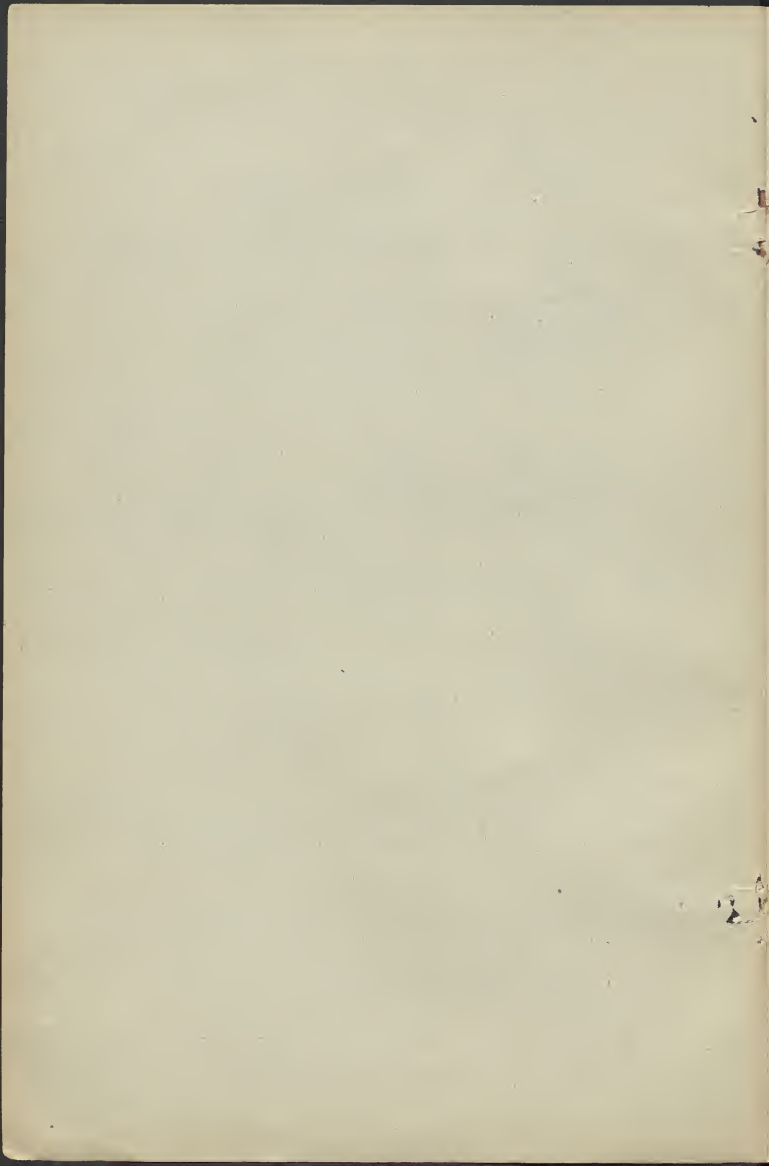
JOHN RADER,  
General Corresponding-Financial Secretary.

ALBERT J. KUGLER,  
General Organizer.

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## INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

At 2347-51 VINE STREET  
CINCINNATI, OHIO



# DELEGATES

In attendance at the

## TWENTY-FOURTH CONVENTION

L.U. No.	Name of City	Name of Delegate	No. of Del. Votes	T'l. No. of U. Votes
1	New York, N. Y.	John Prechtl	1	
2	Newark, N. J.	Alois Kroner	2	3
3	Detroit, Mich.	Franz Neher	2	2
4	Buffalo, N. Y.	William Broe	1	1
5	Philadelphia, Pa.	Fred Renz	3	3
		Paul Vogel	1	
		Fred Schuler	1	
6	St. Louis, Mo.	William Conrad	1	3
		Joseph Hahn	2	
7	San Francisco, Cal.	Wm. Hillebrand	2	4
		Emil Muri	2	
9	Milwaukee, Wis.	Paul Friedrich (proxy)	1	3
		Paul Luetten	3	
		A. Kummer (proxy)	1	
		Chas. Nickolaus	3	
12	Cincinnati, Ohio	C. Rebman (proxy)	1	8
14	Boston, Mass.	Conrad Rebman, Jr.	1	1
16	Buffalo, N. Y.	Otto Buchwald	1	1
18	Chicago, Ill.	Henry Kranichfeld	1	1
22	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Otto Gunia	3	3
23	New York, N. Y.	Peter Bollenbacher	2	2
24	Brooklyn, N. Y.	John Prechtl (proxy)	1	1
		August Schwab	1	
29	Boston, Mass.	August Heifer	1	2
35	Hartford, Conn.	John Sullivan (proxy)	1	1
37	New Haven, Conn.	Geo. Frank, Jr. (proxy)	1	1
40	Bridgeport, Conn.	Geo. Frank, Jr.	2	2
42	Pekskill, N. Y.	Karl Lang	1	1
		William Curren	1	
		Robert Robinson	1	
43	St. Louis, Mo.	William Schaffer	1	3
46	Kansas City, Mo.	William Stroll	1	1
47	Columbus, Ohio	Roy Fulton	2	2
48	Washington, D. C.	Chas. Stalf (proxy)	1	1
		Henry Miller	1	
50	Dayton, Ohio	Wm. H. Ryan	1	2
		Frank Henn	1	1

L.U. No.	Name of City	Name of Delegate	No. of Del. Votes	Tl. No. of U. Votes
59	New York City, N. Y.	John Sullivan	1	
		Patrick Carrigy	2	3
67	Pittsburgh, Pa.	John Weitzel	1	1
69	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Joseph Weigand	2	2
70	Cincinnati, Ohio	Adolf Kummer	1	1
77	Peoria, Ill.	J. A. Stringer	1	1
83	Hamilton, Ohio	J. E. Buell*	1	1
87	Toledo, Ohio	Edw. Moelter (proxy)	1	1
93	St. Joseph, Mo.	Roy Fulton (proxy)	1	1
96	New York City, N. Y.	Max Zimmer	3	
		Hugo Schubert	3	6
97	St. Paul, Minn.	Wm. Delwaide (proxy)	2	2
111	Houston, Texas	Paul Friedrich	1	1
112	San Antonio, Texas	Paul Friedrich (proxy)	1	1
115	Scranton, Pa.	R. F. Kirchner	2	2
121	Chicago, Ill.	Frank Lelivelt	2	
		Caesar Dalto	2	
		Mich. Ryan	1	5
122	Boston, Mass.	M. J. Hines	2	2
126	Waterbury, Conn.	John McAuliffe	1	1
132	Philadelphia, Pa.	Otto Heilig	1	
		Lawrence Frank	1	2
136	Worcester, Mass.	Edw. Kerwin (proxy)	1	1
144	Pittsburgh, Pa.	John Hoehn*	1	1
148	Newark, N. J.	Adam Zusi	1	1
150	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jacob Erpelding	1	1
161	New Orleans, La.	A. Gantenbein	1	1
163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Wm. J. Kromelbein	3	
		Jos. Brennen (proxy)	1	4
166	Providence, R. I.	Peter Skeffington	1	1
175	Cincinnati, Ohio	John Hollerbach	1	1
180	Worcester, Mass.	Edw. M. Kerwin	1	1
183	Philadelphia, Pa.	Lawrence Frank (proxy)	1	
		Otto Heilig (proxy)	1	
		Paul Vogel (proxy)	1	3
187	St. Louis, Mo.	Joseph Fessner	2	
		John Koehler	2	
		Theo. Schader	2	6
194	Buffalo, N. Y.	Louis Foell	2	2
199	Cincinnati, Ohio	Chas. Stalf	1	
		Mich. Schwenninger	2	3
205	Minneapolis, Minn.	Wm. Delwaide	2	
		Chas. Stalf (proxy)	1	3
206	Lancaster, Pa.	Peter Bollenbacher (proxy)	1	1
227	San Francisco, Cal.	Arthur Campbell	2	2

L.U. No.	Name of City	Name of Delegate	No. of Del. Votes	T'l. No. of U. Votes
241	Carbondale, Pa.	R. F. Kirchner (proxy)	1	1
246	St. Louis, Mo.	John Rossfeld (proxy)	1	1
248	Chicago, Ill.	Paul B. Lussnig	3	3
257	Toledo, Ohio	E. J. Moelter	1	1
264	Allentown, Pa.	Max Dorwarth	1	1
268	Newark, N. J.	Wm. Umstadter	2	2
279	St. Louis, Mo.	John Rossfeld	2	2
285	Philadelphia, Pa.	Fred Schuler (proxy)	1	1
289	Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. Conrad (proxy)	2	2
293	San Francisco, Cal.	Albert J. Rogers	3	
298	Lexington, Ky.	Alois Kroner (proxy)	1	4
301	Chicago, Ill.	M. McGarry	1	1
303	St. Louis, Mo.	Frank C. Martzel	2	2
304	Toronto, Ont., Canada	Edw. J. Hogan, Jr.	1	1
320	Portland, Ore.	John D. Corcoran	1	1
341	Pittston, Pa.	Emil Muri (proxy)	1	1
342	Chicago, Ill.	Joseph Brennan	1	1
		Geo. G. Hottinger	1	
344	Chicago, Ill.	Martin McGraw	1	2
345	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oswald Meggison	2	2
		Chas. A. Heitmann	3	
		James K. Dudgeon	3	
381	London, Ont., Canada	Fred C. Heitmann	2	8
		Charles Few	2	2

\*Delegates not in attendance.

Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth Convention  
of the  
International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal  
and Soft Drink Workers of America

Held at North Cincinnati Gym Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio,  
September 13th to 17th, inclusive, 1926.

***First Day—Sept. 13, 1926***

**MORNING SESSION**

The convention was called to order by General Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Obergfell, who introduced Brother Charles Stalf, Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, who welcomed the delegates to the city of Cincinnati on behalf of the Joint Local Executive Board.

Chairman Stalf then introduced Municipal Judge William D. Alexander, son of former International Secretary John Alexander.

Judge Alexander welcomed the delegates to the city of Cincinnati. He advised the delegates that he was familiar with the early struggles of our International Union to improve their economic conditions, and related that his father was actively engaged in the brewing industry for fifty years, and well recalled when they had to go to work at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning.

His father was one of the pioneers of the Brewery Workers' Organization, and took a leading part in their first efforts to improve their working conditions to establish a starting time for work at 5 o'clock in the morning and only two hours Sunday work.

This strike was lost, but the spirit of Unionism was not lost, and they continued until they formed a national union, improved their conditions and established the eight-hour work day and the elimination of all Sunday work.

He reviewed at length the Prohibition situation, and spoke of the increase in crime directly attributive to Prohibition. He



wished our organization success both in its economic, as well as its political activities in securing modification of the Volstead Law. He said that Organized Labor will be the leading factor in bringing about this modification.

Chairman Stalf then introduced Mr. John P. Frey, President of the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

Brother John P. Frey welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State Federation of Labor of Ohio, and assured the delegates that the Ohio Labor movement was glad to have them meet in their State. He complimented the International Union on the part it is playing in the development of the great American labor movement.

In connection with the Prohibition Movement, he reviewed the early history of Ohio, when the clergymen of the State of Ohio organized, and assisted the slaves of the South to freedom, feeding and hiding them, in the interest of human liberty, even though it was in violation of the law of the land, which permitted slavery.

He further said that it is not only our industry that has been destroyed by Prohibition, but something far more significant than that has occurred, and that is the beginning of the trampling down of all principles of government by law, among them being the denial of the right of trial by jury.

He urged the delegates to continue their activity, which is already being felt, and if they do, they will be the leaders in the restoration of human liberty. His address was warmly received by the delegates.

Chairman Stalf then introduced Brother Adolf J. Kummer, President of the Central Labor Council of the City of Cincinnati.

Brother Kummer welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Labor Movement of Cincinnati and vicinity. He reviewed the struggles of our International Union, and deplored the conditions that followed with the adoption of the 18th Amendment, urging the delegates to continue their efforts to secure modification of the Volstead Law, thereby re-establishing employment for the membership of our organization.

He expressed the hope that the work of this convention will be beneficial to the membership at large, and that modification of the Volstead Law will soon be accomplished. His address was well received.

General Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Obergfell responded to the various speakers and thanked them for their kind words of

welcome, and assured them that the delegates appreciated their words of encouragement.

Chairman Stalf announced that this concluded the addresses of welcome by the invited guests.

A rising vote of thanks was accorded the speakers by the delegates.

General Secretary-Treasurer Obergfell then called the convention officially to order for such business as may come before it.

Nominations for Chairman for today's session were called for.

Brother Charles Stalf, of Local Union No. 199, Cincinnati, was nominated and declared elected by unanimous choice.

Chairman called for nominations of Vice-Chairman.

Brothers Paul Vogel, of Local Union No. 5, Philadelphia, and Conrad Rebman, Jr., member of Local Union No. 12, Cincinnati, were nominated.

Brother Vogel declined.

Brother Rebman was declared elected by unanimous vote.

General Secretary-Treasurer Obergfell then welcomed the delegates in behalf of the members of the General Executive Board and the International Union.

He reviewed briefly the conditions that confronted the organization during the past three years, as well as reviewing the political activity as it relates to the modification of the Volstead Law, and expressed the optimistic view that this would soon be an accomplished fact.

General Corresponding-Financial Secretary Rader welcomed the delegates, and reviewed at some length the improvements accomplished during the last three years, as well as referred to the political activities of the organization in its efforts to secure modification of the Volstead Law. He likewise expressed the hope that this soon would be accomplished.

General Organizer Kugler then welcomed the delegates in behalf of the International Union, and reviewed at length both the political and economic activities of the organization.

He dwelt at length on the changed sentiment sweeping the country on the modification of the Volstead Law, and the active support we are receiving from the American Federation of Labor. He expressed optimistic views as to the future of our organization.

Chairman Stalf, of the Arrangements Committee, submitted a partial report of the arrangements made for the convenience

and entertainment of the delegates, and announced that adjournment would be taken until 2 o'clock, and immediately on reconvening the Credentials Committee would submit its report.

## AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman Stalf called the Convention to order.

General Secretary-Treasurer Obergfell announced the loss sustained by the International Union in the deaths of five of its executive officers, Brothers Philip Basler, Adam Huebner, Konrad Young, Julius Zorn and Albert Colnot, and suggested that the delegates stand in silence as a tribute of reverence to the memories of the departed brothers.

Chairman Stalf announced that we will rise for five minutes in silence, as a tribute to the departed brothers.

The Credentials Committee submitted the following partial report:

### Report On Credentials

Your Credentials Committee begs leave to submit a partial report:

Up to now we have credentials from 84 delegates and credentials for, 24 proxies, representing 77 Local Unions, with a voting strength of 157, and recommend that the following delegates be seated:

### Roll Call

L.U. No.	Name of City	Name of Delegate	No. of Del. Votes	T'l. No. of U. Votes
1	New York, N. Y.	John Prechtl	1	
		Alois Kroner	2	3
2	Newark, N. J.	Franz Neher	2	2
3	Detroit, Mich.	William Broe	1	1
4	Buffalo, N. Y.	Fred Renz	3	3
5	Philadelphia, Pa.	Paul Vogel	1	
		Fred Schuler	1	
		William Conrad	1	3
6	St. Louis, Mo.	Joseph Hahn	2	
		Wm. Hillebrand	2	4
7	San Francisco, Cal.	Emil Muri	2	
		Paul Friedrich (proxy)	1	3
9	Milwaukee, Wis.	Paul Luetten	3	
		A. Kummer (proxy)	1	
		Chas. Nickolaus	3	
		C. Rebman (proxy)	1	8

L.U. No.	Name of City	Name of Delegate	No. of Del. Votes	T'l. No. of U. Votes
12	Cincinnati, Ohio	Conrad Rebman, Jr.	1	1
14	Boston, Mass.	Otto Buchwald	1	1
16	Buffalo, N. Y.	Henry Kranichfeld	1	1
18	Chicago, Ill.	Otto Gunia	3	3
22	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Peter Bollenbacher	2	2
23	New York, N. Y.	John Precht (proxy)	1	1
24	Brooklyn, N. Y.	August Schwab	1	
		August Heifer	1	2
29	Boston, Mass.	John Sullivan (proxy)	1	1
35	Hartford, Conn.	Geo. Frank, Jr. (proxy)	1	1
37	New Haven, Conn.	Geo. Frank, Jr.	2	2
40	Bridgeport, Conn.	Karl Lang	1	1
42	Peekskill, N. Y.	William Curren	1	
		Robert Robinson	1	
		William Schaffer	1	3
43	St. Louis, Mo.	William Stroll	1	1
46	Kansas City, Mo.	Roy Fulton	2	2
47	Columbus, Ohio	Chas. Stalf (proxy)	1	1
48	Washington, D. C.	Henry Miller	1	
		Wm. H. Ryan	1	2
50	Dtyton, Ohio	Frank Henn	1	1
59	New York City, N. Y.	John Sullivan	1	
		Patrick Carrigy	2	3
67	Pittsburgh, Pa.	John Weitzel	1	1
69	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Joseph Weigand	2	2
70	Cincinnati, Ohio	Adolf Kummer	1	1
77	Peoria, Ill.	J. A. Stringer	1	1
83	Hamilton, Ohio	J. E. Buell	1	1
87	Toledo, Ohio	Edw. Moelter (proxy)	1	1
93	St. Joseph, Mo.	Roy Fulton (proxy)	1	1
96	New York City, N. Y.	Max Zimmer	3	
		Hugo Schubert	3	6
97	St. Paul, Minn.	Wm. Delwaide (proxy)	2	2
111	Houston, Texas	Paul Friedrich	1	1
112	San Antonio, Texas	Paul Friedrich (proxy)	1	1
115	Scranton, Pa.	R. F. Kirchner	2	2
121	Chicago, Ill.	Frank Lelivelt	2	
		Caesar Dalto	2	
		Mich. Ryan	1	5
122	Boston, Mass.	M. J. Hines	2	2
126	Waterbury, Conn.	John McAuliffe	1	1
132	Philadelphia, Pa.	Otto Heilig	1	
		Lawrence Frank	1	2
136	Worcester, Mass.	Edw. Kerwin (proxy)	1	1
144	Pittsburgh, Pa.	John Hoehn	1	1

No. L.U.	Name of City	Name of Delegate	No. of Del. Votes	T'l. No. of U. Votes
148	Newark, N. J.	Adam Zusi	1	1
150	Indianapolis, Ind.	Jacob Erpelding	1	1
161	New Orleans, La.	A. Gantenbein	1	1
163	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Wm. J. Kromelbein	3	
		Jos. Breinen (proxy)	1	4
166	Providence, R. I.	Peter Skeffington	1	1
175	Cincinnati, Ohio	John Hollerbach	1	1
180	Worcester, Mass.	Edw. M. Kerwin	1	1
183	Philadelphia, Pa.	Lawrence Frank (proxy)	1	
		Otto Heilig (proxy)	1	
		Paul Vogel (proxy)	1	3
187	St. Louis, Mo.	Joseph Fessner	2	
		John Koehler	2	
		Theo. Schader	2	6
194	Buffalo, N. Y.	Louis Foell	2	2
199	Cincinnati, Ohio	Chas. Stalf	1	
		Mich. Schwenninger	2	3
205	Minneapolis, Minn.	Wm. Delwaide	2	
		Chas. Stalf (proxy)	1	3
206	Lancaster, Pa.	Peter Bollenbacher (proxy)	1	1
227	San Francisco, Cal.	Arthur Campbell	2	2
241	Carbondale, Pa.	R. F. Kirchner (proxy)	1	1
246	St. Louis, Mo.	John Rossfeld (proxy)	1	1
248	Chicago, Ill.	Paul B. Lussnig	3	3
257	Toledo, Ohio	E. J. Moelter	1	1
264	Allentown, Pa.	Max Dorwarth	1	1
268	Newark, N. J.	Wm. Umstadter	2	2
279	St. Louis, Mo.	John Rossfeld	2	2
285	Philadelphia, Pa.	Fred Schuler (proxy)	1	1
289	Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. Conrad (proxy)	2	2
293	San Francisco, Cal.	Albert J. Rogers	3	
		Alois Kroner (proxy)	1	4
298	Lexington, Ky.	M. McGarry	1	1
301	Chicago, Ill.	Frank C. Martzel	2	2
303	St. Louis, Mo.	Edw. J. Hogan, Jr.	1	1
304	Toronto, Ont., Canada	John D. Corcoran	1	1
320	Portland, Ore.	Emil Muri (proxy)	1	1
341	Pittston, Pa.	Joseph Brennan	1	1
342	Chicago, Ill.	Geo. G. Hottinger	1	
		Martin McGraw	1	2
344	Chicago, Ill.	Oswald Meggison	2	2
345	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Chas. A. Heitmann	3	
		James K. Dudgeon	3	
		Fred C. Heitmann	2	8
381	London, Ont., Canada	Charles Few	2	2

Motion carried that the Committee's report be concurred in, and that the delegates whose names have been read, and against whom no protest has been made, be seated.

Delegate Hahn, of Local Union No. 6, St. Louis, announced that the name of Brother Hauser, of Local Union No. 6, St. Louis, was not read.

Motion carried to withhold the question of the seating of Delegate Hauser, of Local Union No. 6, until tomorrow's session.

Souvenirs were distributed to all the delegates who were seated.

The Committee on Rules of Order submitted the following report:

Your Committee submits the following report on rules and order of business:

## RULES OF ORDER

1. The Convention shall be called to order at 9:30 a. m. and continue in session until 12 noon. . Afternoon session to reassemble at 2 p. m. and continue until 5 p. m.

2. If a delegate wishes the floor, he is to give his name and the number of the Local Union he represents.

3. Should more than one delegate arise at the same time, the Chairman shall decide which one is entitled to the floor.

4. Each delegate shall be entitled to speak on any question not longer than ten minutes at a time, and not more than twice on the same subject, except by special permission of the Convention.

5. Demand for a Roll Call must be supported by ten delegates of different local unions.

6. A motion shall be translated when requested.

7. The following committees shall be appointed by the Chairman:

1—Constitution Committee, 9 delegates.

2—Resolutions Committee, 9 delegates.

3—Grievance Committee, 9 delegates.

4—Press Committee, 3 delegates.

5—Organization Committee, 9 delegates.

6—Label and Boycott Committee, 9 delegates.

7—Committee on New and Unforeseen Business, 9 delegates.

8—Committee on Officers' Report, 9 delegates.

8. Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected each day, the Chairman of the previous day to open the morning session.

9. Delegates must fill out attendance cards, and deposit same in a box provided for that purpose, within thirty minutes after the opening of each session.

10. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided according to Roberts' Rules of Order.

11. No resolution shall be introduced after 12 noon Thursday, September 16th, except by unanimous consent of the Convention.

12. Copy of Minutes in English shall be furnished to each delegate.

13. Order of the day:

1—Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

2—Correspondence.

3—Unfinished Business.

4—Reports of Committees.

5—New Business.

6—Good and Welfare of the Organization.

7—Adjournment

Motion carried that the report of the Committee on Rules of Order be adopted.

The following telegram was read:

#### TELEGRAM

Chicago, Ill., September 13, 1926.

International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal  
and Soft Drink Workers of America:

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, in appreciation of the great support rendered us in the past, extend sincerest wishes for a successful Convention, and hope that all the delegates and their constituents will continue to keep in mind the unfairness of the non-union Ward Bakery Co. With your continued aid we shall ultimately win.

Fraternally,

CHAS. F. HOHMANN,

Int. Sec.

Motion carried that the telegram be made a matter of record, and that its contents be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following letters and telegrams were read:



Washington, D. C., August 31, 1926.

Mr. Joseph Obergfell, Secretary-Treasurer, International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, 2347-51 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother: It would, indeed, be a pleasure to me to accept your cordial invitation to attend and address the Convention of your International Union which will convene in Cincinnati on September 13th. I regret, however, the way my engagements are now arranged, it will not be within my power to make the trip to Cincinnati as you request. However, if agreeable to you I should be very glad to request Vice-President James Wilson to represent the American Federation of Labor and me, personally, at your Convention upon whichever day may be mutually agreeable and convenient. If this suggestion meets with your approval, will you telegraph me to that effect and I will immediately communicate with Brother Wilson.

With all good wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., September 9, 1926.

Joseph Obergfell:

Vice-President Wilson unable to address your Convention as Federation representative because of engagement in New England States for entire week, September 13th. Have requested John Frey as representative of Federation and my personal representative, to address your Convention next Monday.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Cincinnati, September 8, 1926.

Mr. Joseph Obergfell, General Secretary-Treasurer Brewery Workers of America, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your favor of August 23rd has been received and I regret that absence from the city has prevented an early reply to your communication.

I appreciate very much your invitation to address your Convention but I regret to advise that I have en-



gements in New England States for all of the week of September 13th. If your Convention lasts into the second week I shall be glad to speak to your delegates. President Green requested that I address your convention as representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Your organization has passed through a most trying period due to the enactment of legislation that, to my mind, is contrary to the very principles upon which our government rests. I am firmly of the opinion that the people of our country are becoming more and more impressed with the un-Americanism of the Volstead Act and are becoming aroused to the dangers that confront our nation through the activity of the Anti-Saloon League.

There is a growing sentiment for the repeal of the Volstead Act and if the people will deal a stinging rebuke at the ballot box to the hypocritical congressmen the right to manufacture a beverage that is wholesome and healthful will be restored.

Convey to your delegates my very best wishes. To yourself and your associate officers, with whom I have worked for years in the trade-union movement, I extend fraternal greetings.

Yours fraternally,  
JAMES WILSON,  
General President Pattern Makers League

(Translation.)

Zurich, August 4, 1926.

To the Executive Board of the American Brewery Workers' Organization, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: The International Union had at first intended to delegate the undersigned to the Convention of the American Bakery Workers' Organization. Advantage could have also been taken at that time to visit the American Brewery Workers. The sending of a delegate, however, had to be postponed for this time. The long absence of the undersigned caused the Executive Board to request the Board of Directors to give up the idea of sending a delegate. In carrying

out the matter of sending a delegate, it would have been impossible for the Secretary to make any use of the information and experience obtained in his trip through Russia. The Board of Directors of the Food Product Workers' Union thereupon concurred in the request of the Executive Board. We request you to take notice of this.

The Executive Board wishes you the best of success in your coming Convention. We would be grateful to you if you would send us a special report in regard to the progress of your Convention for the "Mitteilungsblatt" of our Union.

Faternally yours,

For the International Union of Organizations  
of Workers in the Food Products Industry,  
(Signed) JEAN SCHIFFERSTEIN.

The following Resolutions were introduced:

#### Resolution No. 1

Article XI, Section 13, which now reads, "It shall require a majority vote of all members of all Local Unions that will be involved in a Strike to apply for Strike permission from the General Executive Board. Strike permission shall be applied for through the Joint Local Executive Boards, where such are in existence. It is mandatory that, after the consent of the General Executive Board for a Strike has been obtained, the question be considered whether or not a Strike shall be inaugurated, and a vote must be taken by Ballot on the subject, and it shall require a two-thirds majority of all members of all Local Unions that will be involved in the Strike to make it Legal," shall be amended to read as follows:

Article XI, Section 13. It shall require a majority vote of all members of all Local Unions that will be involved in a Strike to apply for Strike permission from the General Executive Board. Strike permission shall be applied for through the Joint Local Executive Boards, where such are in existence. It shall be the duty of the General Executive Board to grant Strike permission to said Joint Local Executive Boards or Local Unions if the aforementioned had been complied with. It shall be mandatory that, the question be considered whether or not a Strike shall be inaugurated, and a vote be taken by Ballot on the subject, and it shall require a two-thirds majority of all members

of all Local Unions that will be involved in the Strike to make a Strike legal.

Submitted by the Joint Local Executive Board of St. Louis, Missouri.

June 29, 1926.

JOHN ROSSFELD, Secretary.

### Resolution No. 2

Whereas, Breweries in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, are now and have been for the past few years, manufacturing Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Root Beer and etc., and

Whereas, The men employed in said Breweries bottling Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Root Beer and etc., are receiving far less wages than that received by members of Local Union No. 303, which organization now has jurisdiction over said work, except in Breweries, and

Whereas, It is very difficult for Local Union No. 303 to obtain higher wages and better working conditions in the Soda Water factories in said City, as long as the men employed in these Breweries bottling Soda Water and etc., are working for a much lower wage than are the members of Local Union No. 303. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention give jurisdiction over all work pertaining to the bottling of Soda Water, Mineral Water, Carbonated Water, Ginger Ale, Root Beer, and etc., (except near beer) manufactured by Breweries in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, to Local Union No. 303, of St. Louis.

Adopted by Local Union No. 303, at the regular meeting of said Local, on July 12, 1926.

(Signed) ARTHUR A. LOHRENZ,

President, Local Union No. 303.

(Signed) JOHN A. SANDERS,

Secretary, Local Union No. 303.

(Signed) EDWARD J. HOGAN, Jr.,

Delegate to the Convention.

### Resolution No. 3

Addition to Article III, Section 8, page 16.

Members of U. B. F. C. and S. D. W. of America leaving the United States or Canada shall be compelled to take out an international traveling card for the price of \$2.00 per year.

Respectfully submitted by Local Union No. 14, of Boston, Massachusetts.

OTTO BUCHWALD,

August 13, 1926.

Secretary.

#### Resolution No. 4

Addition to Article IV, Section 12, page 22.

Every Union shall be compelled to send promptly a quarterly itemized financial report over all incomes and payments to Headquarters in the first week in January, April, July, and October.

Local Unions violating this rule shall be fined \$25.00 (twenty-five dollars).

Respectfully submitted by Local Union No. 14, of Boston, Massachusetts.

OTTO BUCHWALD,

August 13, 1926.

Secretary.

#### Resolution No. 5

Whereas, The Anti-Prohibition agitation has reached the public support to the extent that every Metropolitan Newspaper has seen the evil Prohibition created amongst the people of our country, and

Whereas, The issue has become paramount in several states, where United States Senators are going to be elected this Fall, such as in the State of Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, and others, and

Whereas, The International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America has been organized and financed by men working in Breweries, and

Whereas, A fund has been created for the time when there shall be an opportunity to do effective work to re-establish the industry of brewing wholesome beer and work for our membership, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 24th Convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America instruct the present General Executive Board, as well as the Board to be elected, to at once employ in each of the states named, and wherever else necessary, members of the organization to help in their own state by enlisting the working class to only vote for such candidates as are in favor of the modification of the Volstead Act, and that this employment end on the day of election.

Submitted by Delegate M. J. Hines, Local Union No. 122, Boston, Mass., September 1, 1926.

Indorsed by the Joint Local Executive Board, Boston.

M. J. HINES,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### Resolution No. 6

Whereas, Many Local Unions find it impossible to be represented at the conventions of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America because of lack of funds, and

Whereas, It is desirable for the progress and solidarity of the International Union that all Locals should have a voice in the conventions to shape its policies and make the plans for the International Union, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-Fourth Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America levy an annual assessment of one dollar on each member of the International Union, this money to be known as Convention Fund and to be used to defray the expenses of the delegates from all Local Unions to the International Conventions.

WM. DELWAIDE,

Local Union No. 205, Minneapolis.

Local Union No. 97, St. Paul.

### Resolution No. 7

#### OUT OF WORK STAMPS

Whereas, The present section of our International Constitution provides, that any member who has received his full quota of Out-of-Work Stamps must take out a Withdrawal Card or be dropped as a member, sickness excepted: It is a well known fact that our aged members, many of whom have made great sacrifices to build up the organization and procure the conditions that the younger element now enjoys, regard it as a bitter injustice to be thrown out of their Local because of a technicality that could have easily been changed to meet changed conditions; we owe to these members some consideration—therefore be it

Resolved, To embody in the above clause the provision, that aged members, who are unable to procure employment, may be permitted to remain as active members by paying the International per capita of 25 cents per month after they have received out-of-work stamps for one year. These members are to have no vote on local contract, strike, or related questions.

Respectfully submitted by

Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn.

Local Union No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

GEO. FRANK, Jr.,

Secretary.

#### Resolution No. 8

Whereas, The present membership of our International Union is approximately one-third that of our pre-prohibition membership; the members who have lost their employment through prohibition were compelled to work at whatever they could find; in spite of that, the initiations of new members into our International Union has been considerable; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board discourage initiations of new members as much as possible, and not issue any membership book, unless satisfactory proof accompanies the application that the respective Local Union has been unable to procure a competent out of work member from a sister local to fill the vacancy.

Respectfully submitted by

Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn.

Local Union No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

GEO. FRANK, Jr.,

Secretary.

#### Resolution No. 9

Whereas, Since the extension of jurisdiction of our International Union to include soft drink and mineral water workers, etc., real efforts to organize these workers have been made in comparatively few locations; but wherever vigorously attempted, the organizing has been successful; little or nothing was attempted, however, in other localities where a good field existed; our Local Unions have either gone out of existence or become, numerically, so weak as to be physically and financially unable to do any organizing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board request all localities where no efforts at organizing soft drink and other workers coming under our jurisdiction have been made, to forward a comprehensive report as to soft drink and mineral water establishments, local agents for out-of-town Near Beer and Malt Syrup distributors in these localities; and be it further

Resolved, That a vigorous organizing campaign be started by the General Executive Board as soon as the canvass is completed.

Respectfully submitted by

Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn.

Local Union No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

GEO. FRANK, Jr.,

Secretary.

### Resolution No. 10

Whereas, The old spirit of close unity and solidarity so carefully observed and developed in the protective relations between our Local Unions and their members in the past, seems to have entirely disappeared and been replaced by self-sufficient isolation in localities where our Local Unions flourish, and resulting in the absolute disregard of all provisions governing employment of out of work members of less fortunate sister locals, therefore,

Resolved, That all local Secretaries be strictly held to make every effort to procure out of work members from sister locals to fill vacancies through the Secretary; and be it further

Resolved, That all local Secretaries be instructed to keep Headquarters constantly informed of their local employment situation, members out of work, and possible vacancies; all Secretaries to have recourse to such information through Headquarters.

Respectfully submitted by  
Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn.  
Local Union No. 35, Hartford, Conn.  
GEO. FRANK, Jr.,  
Secretary.

The Officers submitted the following report, copy of which was supplied to each delegate:



## OFFICERS' REPORT

To the Delegates of the Twenty-Fourth Convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers of America.

GREETINGS:—The situation which confronted our organization and membership during the past seven years is without parallel in the history of the labor movement. There was grave apprehension as to the future of our organization at the beginning of the Prohibition era in 1920, and were it not for the splendid militant spirit, courage, faith and loyalty of the membership, and the active leaders of our local unions, we would not have been able to surmount the many obstacles that confronted us during those trying days on both the economic and political field. We can well be proud of our achievement, which will go down as an outstanding accomplishment when the history of organized labor is written.

It is with much satisfaction that we are again able to report progress made during contract renewals during the past three years, as well as on the adjustment of strikes, some of which were pending at the time of our last convention.

Many changes have taken place in our organization since the last convention, including the personnel of the General Executive Officers, caused by deaths.

It is with deepest regret we report the loss of five of the officers of the International Union since the last convention:

Brother Adam Huebner was a loyal and faithful officer of the International Union, serving as Secretary-Treasurer from 1905 until his death on August 13, 1924.

Brother Julius Zorn, who served our organization in various capacities faithfully since April 8, 1899, when he was elected General Secretary-Treasurer of our International Union, which office he held until 1905, and in later years in the capacity of editor of the JOURNAL, passed away on January 25, 1926.

Brother Philip Basler, an active and loyal member of the General Executive Board from May, 1899 until his death, passed away on October 13, 1923.



Brother Konrad Young, who was an active member of the General Executive Board from March 1, 1915, until his death, passed away on January 26, 1925.

Brother Albert Colnot, who was a loyal member of the General Executive Board from January 1, 1905, until his death, passed away on June 23, 1926.

### **Vacancies of the General Secretary-Treasurer, Editor, and Executive Board Member.**

At the death of the Secretary-Treasurer Adam Huebner, the General Executive Board decided not to fill the position by appointment, but to merge the office between the two remaining secretaries in the following manner: Secretary-Treasurer, and Corresponding-Financial Secretary.

At the death of Editor Julius Zorn it was decided not to fill the vacancy, but to continue publishing the JOURNAL under the supervision of the General Secretaries.

At the death of Brother Albert Colnot, Executive Board member, it was also decided not to fill the vacancy, owing to the fact that the International convention was so near at hand.

### **MEMBERSHIP**

The following table shows the numerical strength of the active as well as the passive members of our organization:

#### **Members Transferred From the Following Organizations:**

- 53 members of Chicago Independent Teamsters
- 19 members of German Brewery Workers' Union
- 9 members of Steam and Operating Engineers' International
- 1 member of Machinists' International Union

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82 Total

#### **Brewing and Soft Drink Industry:**

- 3,671 members in Brewing Department
- 5,101 members in Bottling Department
- 4,775 members in Delivery Department
- 1,302 members in Mechanical Department
- 485 members in Utility Department

#### **Malt Industry:**

653 members

#### **Yeast, Vinegar and Syrup Industries:**

1,363 members

## Flour and Cereal Mills and Grain Elevators:

429 members

Total active membership.....	17,779
Total permit card men.....	10,196
Total retiring card members.....	7,102

There has been a decrease in withdrawal card members due to the increased price of a withdrawal card from one to two dollars per year.

### Permit Card Help.

Year	Local Union	Number of Men	Per Capita Tax	Reserve Fund
1923-1924 .....	76	2,386	5,657	1,699
1924-1925 .....	92	3,241	7,257	2,254
1925-1926 .....	90	4,569	11,216	3,454

In the three years 10,196 permit card men worked in 258 local unions and received 24,130 per capita tax stamps and 7,407 reserve fund stamps.

### New Members.

During the past three years we have taken the following number of members into the organization upon payment of initiation fees:

August, 1923....210	½ August, 1924... 61	
September .....133	September .....171	September, 1925...144
October .....140	October .....144	October .....129
November .....189	November .....100	November .....113
December .....131	December ..... 80	December .....181
January, 1924...103	January, 1925...120	January, 1926...109
February ..... 82	February ..... 85	February .....109
March .....168	March ..... 83	March .....118
April ..... 83	April .....123	April ..... 94
May .....173	May .....270	May .....185
June .....199	June .....144	June .....174
July .....187	July .....234	July .....153
½ August..... 90	August .....184	

Total.....1,888	Total.....1,799	Total.....1,509
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12½ months.....	1,888	
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12½ months.....	1,799	
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11 months.....	1,509	
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Total for three years.....5,196

1923

### Out-of-Work Members.

July .....	470	
August .....	432	
September .....	529	Third quarter..... 316
October .....	715	
November .....	875	
December .....	1,027	Fourth quarter..... 366

## 1924

January .....	1,039
February .....	963
March .....	952
April .....	791
May .....	825
June .....	834
Total .....	<u>9,452</u>

First quarter..... 527

Second quarter..... 367

Total .....1,576

## 1924

July .....	715
August .....	695
September .....	791
October .....	999
November .....	1,101
December .....	1,088

Third quarter..... 366

Fourth quarter..... 569

## 1925

January .....	1,113
February .....	1,002
March .....	805
April .....	797
May .....	607
June .....	493
Total .....	<u>10,206</u>

First quarter..... 501

Second quarter..... 296

Total.....1,732

## 1925

July .....	438
August .....	547
September .....	638
October .....	823
November .....	999
December .....	1,000

Third quarter..... 231

Fourth quarter..... 446

## 1926

January .....	1,087
February .....	1,140
March .....	943
April .....	716
May .....	576
June .....	548
Total .....	<u>9,455</u>

First quarter..... 532

Second quarter..... 267

Total .....1,476

From July 1, 1923, until July 1, 1926, an average of 809 members received out-of-work stamps every month.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

From August 5, 1923, to August 25, 1926.

### **Milwaukee, Wis.**

A satisfactory settlement was reached with the Miller Brewing Company on October 9, 1923, whereby our striking members were reinstated and agreements signed providing same conditions as in effect in other union breweries.

### **Scranton, Pa.**

On November 15, 1923, the members of L. U. No. 115, employed at the E. Robinson's Brewery, of Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, went on an unauthorized strike. A satisfactory settlement was reached and all men returned to work November 20, 1923.

### **New York City, N. Y.**

In March, 1924, the members of L. U. No. 311, employed in the Seltzer Shops of New York City, went on an unauthorized strike to force the signing of a new agreement containing the 44-hour week. Conference was held on Sunday, March 16, 1924. The 44-hour agreement was signed and all men returned to work on March 17, 1924.

### **Chattanooga, Tenn.**

On April 11, 1924, three members of L. U. No. 79, employed at the Stone-Fizz Company went on strike to force the employment of a member of L. U. No. 79, who had on previous occasions worked for the firm. The firm agreed to employ this member and the men returned to work the same day.

### **Manitowoc, Wis.**

In May, 1924, six members of L. U. No. 297, employed as malt roasters by the Cereal Products Company went on strike without notifying the local union, after their demand for an increase in wages had been refused. These members refused to return to work upon request of the Union; therefore their places were filled by other men. The Local Union reported this matter after other men had been hired by the firm.

### **San Francisco, Calif.**

On June 3, 1924, ten members of L. U. No. 7, employed at the Tacoma Brewery, went on strike to compel the signing of the new agreements. No members of L. U. No. 227 involved. Members of L. U. No. 293 did not participate as they had accepted an offer of the employers to increase wages. Night men were called out at 11 p. m., June 3, and brew-house men did not start at 3 a. m., June 4. At 12:30 p. m., June 4, 1924, agreements were signed by all breweries, and men were ordered to return to work.

### **Scranton, Pa.**

On June 10, 1924, about fifty-eight members of L. U. No. 115, employed at the E. Robinson's Brewery and the Stegmaier Agency, went on strike to compel these firms to sign the agreement. Stegmaier Agency signed on June 19, 1924, and the eight men returned to work. Agreement was signed with the E. Robinson Brewery and all men returned to work on August 25, 1924, obtaining an increase for all, also the 8-hour day all year for all drivers.

### **St. Louis, Mo.**

On June 25, 1924, six members of L. U. No. 303 went on strike at the Hygrade Water and Soda Company, as this firm refused to sign the agreement that had been signed by the other soft drink shops in St. Louis. Firm signed the agreement at 10 a. m., June 26, and men returned to work. On Saturday, June 28, men did not receive pay for June 25, and decided to go on strike on June 30. The firm paid the men for time lost and men resumed work. The firm appealed; the matter was referred to the Joint Local Executive Board, who recommended that action of Local Union No. 303 be upheld. General Executive Board concurred in recommendation, August 22, 1924.

### **Wilkes-Barre, Pa.**

On August 6, 1924, thirty-five members of L. U. No. 163, Wilkes-Barre, were locked out by the Reichard & Weaver Brewing Co., after Union had given firm ultimatum demanding increases in wages. Firm claims men went on strike. Union claims manager of firm notified members on afternoon of August 6, that they were through. On August 9 the engineers returned, leaving twenty-seven men on strike. On September 4, 1924, a settlement was effected and all men returned to work on September 5.

### **Elizabeth, N. J.**

On August 25, 1924, ten members (seven of L. U. No. 2; two of L. U. No. 148, and one of L. U. No. 268), also one non-union man, employed at the City Products Company (formerly P. Breidt Brewery), went on strike in protest against treatment accorded members by the brewmaster and attempt to conduct open shop. A settlement was made, agreement signed, and men were to return to work on September 2, 1924. Owner, Mr. Dunne, refused to reinstate men and served Elizabeth trade from Manor Brewery, where men had returned to work before settlement was made on September 2. It was necessary to again call these men on strike. Satisfactory settlement was reached on October 2, 1924, whereby all union men returned to their former positions.

### **Staten Island, N. Y.**

On August 27, 1924, seven members of L. U. No. 1 and No. 23, employed at the Manor Brewery (owned by the same company operating the City Products Co., of Elizabeth, N. J.), were called on strike to compel company to sign agreements for Manor and City Products Company. Agreements were signed on September 2, 1924, and all men were to return to work. In a letter September 13, 1924, the Joint Local Executive Board reported that the men at Manor Brewery returned to work before the settlement was made on September 2. A non-union driver was hauling beer to Elizabeth and serving trade of City Products Co., while the owner, Mr. Dunne, refused to put union members to work at the Elizabeth plant. The men were again called out at the Manor Brewery on September 29, 1924. Settlement made on October 2, 1924, whereby all union men were reinstated.

### **San Antonio, Texas.**

In August, 1924, one member of L. U. No. 112, employed at the Grapico Bottling Co., was called on strike as firm refused to sign agreement and live up to union conditions, and employed non-union men. The Grapico Bottling Co. signed the agreement.

### **Wilkes-Barre, Pa.**

On September 26, 1924, six members of L. U. No. 163, employed at the E. Robinson Brewery Agency in Wilkes-Barre, went on strike as firm did not pay them the increase in wages agreed upon. Matter adjusted satisfactorily and all men returned to work on October 11, 1924.

### **Brooklyn, N. Y.**

In December, 1924, the members of L. U. No. 311 were locked out in one shop. Satisfactory settlement made.

### **New York City, N. Y.**

On February 2, 1925, all members of Local Union No. 311, were locked out by the mineral water shop proprietors. The matter was adjusted after the men had been out several days.

### **New York City, N. Y.**

On March 16, 1925, L. U. No. 311 called its members on strike, as employers refused to grant anything in the renewal of their agreement. A satisfactory settlement was made on March 20, 1925, and all men returned to work.

### **Buffalo, N. Y.**

During March, 1925, L. U. No. 4, of Buffalo, N. Y., called unauthorized strikes at the Ebco Products Company and the Iroquois Brewing Company, to obtain the Saturday half-holiday in the renewal of its agreement. Both firms signed the agreements of L. U. No. 4.

### **San Antonio, Texas.**

On April 27, 1925, the members of L. U. No. 112, of San Antonio, Texas, were called on strike at the Orange-Crush Bottling Company, as this firm absolutely refused to recognize L. U. No. 112. An effective agitation was inaugurated. The one member who responded to the call was placed at work elsewhere. On July 23, 1925, a satisfactory settlement was made by firm signing the agreement.

### **San Antonio, Texas.**

On May 19, 1925, a satisfactory settlement was reached with the Alamo Foods Company, of San Antonio, Texas. This terminated the strike which members of L. U. No. 112, of San Antonio called on September 10, 1921, in defiance of orders of the General Executive Board to submit to arbitration the controversy over the reinstatement of an engineer who was discharged upon his refusal to work in the pipe-house. No strike benefits were paid, but aid was granted to conduct an effective agitation.

### **Milwaukee, Wis.**

A satisfactory settlement was reached with the Schlitz Beverage Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., on May 26, 1925. This settlement provided for the reinstatement of our striking members and for a strictly union shop with the same wages and conditions that are now in vogue in the other fair Milwaukee breweries. Our members were compelled to go on strike at the Schlitz Beverage Company on March 20, 1922, to resist a 15 per cent wage reduction, the elimination of protective features of the agreement, namely, the hire and discharge clause and the lay-off clause, and the "open shop" policy adopted by the Milwaukee Brewers' Association.

### **Lawrence, Mass.**

The Cold Springs Brewing Company was purchased by a new company and its name changed to the Gilt Edge Brewing Company. The new management signed the agreement of L. U. No. 119 on August 10, 1925, thus ending a strike called on July 5, 1922.

### **Milwaukee, Wis.**

On January 22, 1926, a satisfactory settlement was reached with the Pabst Brewing Company. This settlement not only provided for the reinstatement of our striking members and a strictly union shop, but also provided for the 44-hour week and an increase in wages in many departments. This led to the establishment of the 44-hour week in all other union breweries in Milwaukee, as these firms, on April 1, 1926, at the expiration of their agreements, signed agreements that conformed with the one signed by the Pabst Corporation.



### Portland, Ore.

On February 1, 1926, L. U. No. 320 called one member employed at the Mt. Hood Soda Works on strike after this firm was placed on the "Unfair List" by the Central Labor Union and the Union Label Trades Section, for violations of agreement. The member secured other work. An effective agitation was conducted. The firm made a satisfactory settlement on April 16, 1926.

### Louisville, Ky.

On July 23, 1926, all members of L. U. No. 20, employed in the soft drink shops were called on strike due to these soft drink shop proprietors refusing to renew their agreements with L. U. No. 20. The firms were placed on the "Unfair List" and an energetic agitation was inaugurated against them.

### Akron, Ohio.

Settlement of the long standing strike in Akron was reached with the Renner Brewing Company, on July 27, 1926. The Akron Brewery is closed and the Burkhart Brewing Company is still a non-union firm.

### New York City, N. Y.

On July 30, 1926, the members of Local Unions No. 1, 23 and 96, were called on strike at the Ebling Brewery, as this firm refused to sign the agreements which had been signed by all other breweries. A satisfactory settlement was made on July 31, 1926, whereby agreements were signed and all men received the increase retroactive to May 11, 1926.

The following amounts were expended for strike benefits and strike agitation expenses such as printing of cards and literature, and the services of representatives:

Union	City	Strike Benefits	Agitation Expenses
J. L. E. B., Detroit, Mich.....			\$ 274.71
J. L. E. B., Evansville, Ind.....			3,385.42
J. L. E. B., Minneapolis, Minn.....			2,117.34
J. L. E. B., Newark, N. J.....		\$ 414.00	84.20
J. L. E. B., Philadelphia, Pa.....			10.00
L. U. No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis.....			6,773.50
L. U. No. 10, Baltimore, Md.....			1,752.80
L. U. No. 46, Kansas City, Mo.....			928.94
L. U. No. 48, Washington, D. C.....			33.75
L. U. No. 111, Houston, Texas.....			277.68
L. U. No. 112, San Antonio, Texas....			1,055.08
L. U. No. 304, Toronto, Ont., Canada..		3,351.00	5,125.00
L. U. No. 320, Portland, Ore.....		27.00	13.50
Strike Benefits.....		\$ 3,792.00	
Agitation Expenses.....			22,006.92
Total.....			\$25,798.92



As a result of these twenty strikes and lockouts, also of previous strikes, and through refusal of some firms to recognize our organization, the following firms are "UNFAIR":

**Golden, Colo.**

Coors Malted Milk and Beverage Company.

**Decatur, Ill.**

Orange-Crush Bottling Company.

Coca Cola Bottling Company.

**Evansville, Ind.**

Sterling Products Company.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**

Yuncker Bottling Works.

Klee and Coleman Company.

**Davenport, Iowa.**

Independent Produce Company.

Theo. Metzger, Distributor of Prima Malt Products.

**Louisville, Ky.**

John G. Epping Bottling Works.

Acme Bottling Works.

The Kentucky Parfay Company.

The Nugrape Bottling Works.

The Coca Cola Bottling Works.

**New Orleans, La.**

National Brewing Company.

**Baltimore, Md.**

Globe Brewing and Sales Co.

**Detroit, Mich.**

All breweries.

Hodde Brothers (Anheuser-Busch Agent).

**Minneapolis, Minn.**

The Coca Cola Bottling Works.

**Kansas City, Mo.**

Coca Cola Bottling Company.

Nehi Orange-Crush Eagle Bottling Company.

Orange Squeeze Nugrape North Side Bottling Works.

Joe Vaccaro Soda Water Company.

Orange Julip Carbonating Beverage Company.

**St. Louis, Mo.**

The Diamond Bottling Company.

**Omaha, Neb.**

Jetter Brewery.  
Storz Brewery  
Willow Spring Brewery

**Newark, N. J.**

F. Hoffman & Sons, Soft Drinks.

**Rochester, N. Y.**

Qualtop Beverage Company.

**Akron, Ohio.**

Burkhardt Brewery.

**Columbia, Pa.**

Columbia Brewing Company.

**Lancaster, Pa.**

Rieker Brewing Company.

**Philadelphia, Pa.**

Frank and Sons, Soft Drink Bottlers.

**Spokane, Wash.**

Keller-Lorenz Vinegar Company.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**

Gettelmann Brewing Company.

**Waukesha, Wis.**

Milwaukee-Waukesha Brewing Co., (Fox Head Brewery.)

**Wausau, Wis.**

American Brewing Company.

**Toronto, Ontario.**

O'Keefe Brewing Company.

**CHANGES IN LOCAL UNIONS AND BRANCHES**

**California**

*Fresno*—Branch No. 2, Brewery and Beverage Workers of L. U. No. 7, disbanded in December, 1923.

*San Diego*—Branch No. 3, of L. U. No. 7 was withdrawn in March, 1925, as there was only one member there, who became a direct member of L. U. No. 7.

**Connecticut**

*Meriden*—The charter of L. U. No. 51 was withdrawn in April, 1924, for non-payment of dues.

**Florida**

*Tampa*—Charter of L. U. No. 127 was withdrawn as the Local Union disbanded on September 10, 1925, after the brewery was closed.

## Illinois

*Cairo*—Branch Charter No. 8, of L. U. No. 21 was revoked in March, 1926. Branch disbanded.

*Collinsville*—Branch Charter No. 10, of L. U. No. 21 was revoked in March, 1926—the branch having disbanded.

*Danville*—Local Union Charter No. 73 was granted to the Cereal Beverage and Syrup Workers on August 11, 1926.

*Granite City*—Local Union Charter No. 95 was granted to the Corn Products Workers in May, 1924, and was revoked in September, 1925, for non-payment of dues.

*Joliet*—Local Union Charter No. 149 was revoked on February 11, 1925; 4 members transferred to L. U. No. 18, of Chicago.

*Mascoutah*—Branch Charter No. 4, of L. U. No. 21 was revoked as branch was reported on August 24, 1924, as having disbanded over a year ago.

*Murphysboro*—Branch Charter No. 3, of L. U. No. 21, was granted in January, 1926, to the Brewery and Soft Drink Workers.

*Pekin*—Charter of L. U. No. 109, Yeast Workers, was withdrawn by the General Executive Board on November 2, 1925, and the property of the Local Union placed in the hands of two custodians.

*Peoria*—Local Union Charter No. 371, Food Product Workers, was withdrawn on July 15, 1924, and the members were transferred to L. U. No. 109, Pekin.

*Peoria*—Local Union Charter No. 72 was granted to the Syrup, Malt, Cereal Beverage, and Soft Drink Workers, in January 1926.

*Peoria Heights*—Local Union Charter No. 77 was granted to the Syrup and Cereal Workers on April 1, 1925.

*Springfield*—Local Union Charter No. 74 was granted to the Cereal Beverage, Syrup, and Soft Drink Workers on August 11, 1926.

*Warsaw*—Charter of Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 39 was withdrawn in March, 1925.

## Indiana

*Boonville*—Charter of L. U. No. 36, Flour and Cereal Workers, was revoked January 15, 1925, due to lack of interest by the members in the Local Union.

*New Albany*—Charter of L. U. No. 41 was revoked on January 11, 1924, for non-payment of dues.

## Iowa

*Waverly*—Local Union Charter No. 374, Syrup Workers, was withdrawn on June 3, 1925; the two members in Waverly and the five in Clinton became direct members of the International Union.

## **Kansas**

*Marysville*—Local Union Charter No. 28 was granted to the Flour and Cereal Workers in March, 1924, and revoked on November 19, 1924, as the mill was closed.

## **Kentucky**

*Louisville*—Local Unions No. 110, No. 207 and No. 253 were amalgamated on December 3, 1924, and Local Union Charter No. 20 granted to the Brewery and Soft Drink Workers of Louisville.

## **Massachusetts**

*Lowell*—Branch Charter No. 1, of L. U. No. 14, was withdrawn January 11, 1926, and the members of the Branch became direct members of L. U. No. 14.

*Springfield*—Charter of L. U. No. 143 was withdrawn January 27, 1925, and the members were transferred to L. U. No. 99.

*Springfield*—The Charter of L. U. No. 99 was withdrawn in October, 1925, and a few members were transferred to L. U. No. 35, of Hartford, Conn.

## **Minnesota**

*Minneapolis*—The Charters of Local Unions No. 103, No. 205, and No. 269 were withdrawn in August, 1925, when the three Local Unions amalgamated, and were granted Charter No. 205, as Brewery, Malt House and Soft Drink Workers.

*St. Paul*—The Charter of L. U. No. 214 was withdrawn in November, 1925, and all members were transferred to L. U. No. 97, of St. Paul.

## **Missouri**

*Kansas City*—The Charter of L. U. No. 203, Grain and Elevator Workers, was revoked July 18, 1924.

## **Nebraska**

*Omaha*—The Charter of L. U. No. 27 was revoked on January 27, 1925, for non-payment of dues.

## **New York**

*Amsterdam*—Local Union Charter No. 250 was granted to the Brewery and Beverage Workers on September 18, 1923. This charter was revoked for non-payment of dues November 13, 1925. The brewery was re-opened and the men were re-organized as Branch No. 1, of L. U. No. 15, on March 17, 1926.

*Elmira*—The Charter of L. U. No. 20 was revoked January 11, 1924, for non-payment of dues.

*Hudson*—The Charter of L. U. No. 31 was revoked March 12, 1924, for non-payment of dues.

*Lockport*—Branch No. 2, of L. U. No. 4, was reported in November, 1923, as having disbanded.

*Newburgh*—The Charter of L. U. No. 68 was revoked on January 27, 1925.

*New York City*—Branch No. 3, of L. U. No. 59, was granted to the Soft Drink Workers on January 12, 1924.

## Ohio

*Martins Ferry and Vicinity*—Local Union Charter No. 348 was revoked January 15, 1925, as the Local Union had disbanded.

*Massillon*—The Charter of L. U. No. 145 was withdrawn as the Local Union disbanded November 19, 1924.

*Steubenville*—Charter of L. U. No. 231 was revoked December 3, 1924, as the syrup plant in Steubenville was moved to Peoria Heights, Illinois. On the opening of the new plant in Peoria Heights on April 1, 1925, Local Union Charter No. 77 was granted.

*Youngstown*—The Charter of L. U. No. 138 was revoked in November, 1925, as the Local Union disbanded. Three members took out withdrawal cards.

## Oklahoma

*Enid*—Local Union Charter No. 171 was granted to the Flour and Cereal Workers July 14, 1924. This Charter was revoked in September, 1925. The Local Union disbanded after the mill closed.

## Pennsylvania

*Bradford*—Branch Charter No. 3, of L. U. No. 4 was revoked November 12, 1924, after the branch was reported as having disbanded.

*Easton*—Local Union Charter No. 259 was revoked January 11, 1924, for non-payment of dues.

*Fayette County*—The Charters of L. U. No. 309, of Fayette County, and its Branches No. 3, Connellsville; No. 4, Masontown; No. 6, Smithton, and No. 7, New Salem, were revoked in October, 1923. The members still employed in these localities became direct members of our three Pittsburgh Local Unions, No. 22, No. 67 and No. 144.

*Oil City*—The Charter of L. U. No. 294 was withdrawn and the members transferred to our three Pittsburgh Local Unions, No. 22, No. 67 and No. 144, in February, 1924.

*Sharon*—The Charter of L. U. No. 168 was revoked in July, 1925, for non-payment of dues.

*Tamaqua*—Branch Charter No. 2, of L. U. No. 225, was withdrawn in March, 1925, and the members became direct members of L. U. No. 225.

## Rhode Island

*Providence*—The Charter of L. U. No. 245, Bottlers and Bottle Drivers, was revoked July 15, 1924, for non-payment of dues.

## Texas

*Bonham*—The Charter of L. U. No. 379, Flour and Cereal Workers, was revoked in July, 1925, for non-payment of dues.

*Breckenridge*—The Charter of L. U. No. 189, Ice and Cold Storage Workers, was revoked after the Local Union disbanded in October, 1923.

*Dallas*—The Charter of L. U. No. 157, Cereal Beverage Workers, was revoked in August, 1923, after the Local Union had disbanded.

*San Antonio*—Local Union Charter No. 110 was granted to the Brewery Workers on May 20, 1925.

## Washington

*Walla Walla*—Branch Charter No. 1, of L. U. No. 228, was granted to the Brewery Workers, March 9, 1926.

## West Virginia

*Clarksburg*—Local Union Charter No. 309, was granted to the Cereal Beverage and Soft Drink Workers, December 12, 1923, and was revoked in July, 1925, for non-payment of dues.

*Morgantown*—Local Union Charter No. 316 was granted to the Soft Drink Workers, September 10, 1924, and was revoked in July, 1925, for non-payment of dues.

## Wisconsin

*Racine*—The Charter of L. U. No. 82 was revoked January 27, 1925, and two members were transferred to L. U. No. 9, of Milwaukee.

*Waukesha*—The Charter of L. U. No. 102 was revoked July 17, 1924.

## Canada

*Edmonton, Alberta*—Local Union Charter No. 314 was granted to the Brewery Workers on October 25, 1923.

*Kamloops, B. C.*—Local Union Charter No. 296 was granted to the Brewery and Soft Drink Workers in January, 1924.

*Vancouver, B. C.*—Local Union Charter No. 300 was granted to the Brewery and Soft Drink Workers on October 28, 1925.

*Winnipeg, Manitoba*—Local Union Charter No. 105 was granted to the Brewery and Soft Drink Workers on May 8, 1925.

*Guelph, Ontario*—Branch Charter No. 1, of L. U. No. 304, was granted to the Syrup Workers on January 23, 1925.

We have 180 Local Unions and 56 Branch Unions.

## THE UNION LABEL.

### FIRST YEAR

From September 1, 1923, to August 31, 1924.

Large General Labels.....	1,569,000
Small General Labels.....	120,000
Malt Labels .....	4,250

1,693,250

The cost of printing for the first year was.....\$433.31

The cost of shipping..... 69.06

Total.....\$502.37

This shows an increase of 583,250 in the use of labels, comparing the year 1923 to 1924 with the preceding year 1922 to 1923.

### SECOND YEAR

From September 1, 1924, to August 31, 1925.

Large General Labels.....	1,755,000
Small General Labels.....	93,000
Malt Labels.....	8,650

1,856,650

The cost of printing for the second year was.....\$450.38

The cost of shipping..... 87.79

Total.....\$538.17

This shows an increase of 163,400 in the use of labels, comparing the year 1924 to 1925 with the preceding year 1923 to 1924.

### THIRD YEAR

From September 1, 1925, to July 31, 1926.

Large General Labels.....	1,260,000
Small General Labels.....	110,000
Malt Labels.....	5,900

1,375,900

The cost of printing for the third year was.....\$314.84

The cost of shipping..... 74.57

Total.....\$389.41

This shows a decline of 317,350 in the use of labels, comparing the year 1925 to 1926 with the preceding year 1924 to 1925.

The decrease in the use of labels in 1925 to 1926 was due partly to the decrease in the consumption of cereal beverages.

In addition to our regular union labels there is at this time a large use of combination labels, the larger malt extract manufacturers using the combination union label on all of their products. We have



no record of the millions of these labels used by the individual firms with whom we hold combination label agreements.

Taking this into consideration there has been a tremendous increase in the use of our union label.

In connection with the Label Publicity Campaign carried on by the Union Label Trades Department in conjunction with the American Federation of Labor, our label was given wide publicity and we are pleased to advise from reports received throughout the country that when our label appeared on the screen, in connection with the moving picture "Labor's Reward," it received splendid recognition and ovation from the crowds attending the picture show.

### CONTRACTS

Notwithstanding the adverse conditions confronting the brewing industry and our membership, due to Prohibition, we have been very successful in most localities in the past three years to renew agreements amicably, with improved conditions and increases in wages. There were instances when our membership was inclined to take somewhat hasty action to force better conditions; however, when the situations existing at the time of negotiations are taken into consideration, it will be found that it was far better to work along lines of a compromising attitude than to precipitate our membership into a conflict. Strikes are costly in sacrifices which individual members have to make during such struggles, as well as to the organization.

### ORGANIZING

At the Philadelphia convention the General Officers submitted recommendations with reference to the jurisdiction controversies over men engaged in the milling and grain elevator industry. We submitted recommendations which were approved by the convention to the effect that unless the full and complete jurisdiction over all men engaged in the milling and elevator industry is granted to us by the American Federation of Labor, they be advised that our International Union has no desire to continue to hold jurisdiction over cereal mill and grain elevator workers, and request to be relieved of that jurisdiction.

For policy reason it was deemed advisable not to present our position to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. We have, however, made no effort during the past three years to organize the milling and elevator industry. We have devoted our time to organizing activities in the direction of organizing and signing of contracts with the soft drink and malt syrup manufacturers and breweries, in which direction we have been fairly successful, and feel that our activities in the organizing field should be continued until we have these industries thoroughly organized.



## SYRUP INDUSTRY

At the last convention we reported that there were a large number of non-union syrup manufacturing plants unorganized, which needed attention. We are pleased to report that within the past three years good progress has been made, due to the efforts put forth. Satisfactory agreements were signed with many firms, including label agreements. In addition thereto many of the syrup manufacturing plants which previously entered into employment agreements with our Local Unions and International Union signed label agreements, which has quite materially helped us to organize other plants.

The malt syrup industry has become quite a large industry and has provided much work for members of our International Union who were thrown out of employment on account of Prohibition.

We must continue our efforts in organizing the remaining non-union plants and the membership can assist greatly by constantly bringing to the attention of organized labor and its friends the necessity of demanding union label malt syrup.

## JURISDICTION CONTROVERSIES

During the past three years we have again encountered many jurisdiction claims by several organizations, the principal contentions being raised by the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, over men employed in mechanical departments of breweries that have been converted into manufacturing malt extract, ice, etc., their chief contention being that the plant is no longer operated as a brewery and refusing to take into consideration that malt syrup plants are identical to brewery plants except that the finished product is in extract form instead of beverages; also that many plants have been converted temporarily, but the brewery kept intact, with the intent to resume operation as a brewery when modification of the Volstead Law takes place.

We have also been confronted by jurisdiction claims from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, and the International Association of Machinists, and some complaints from the Coopers' International Union.

Your officers have maintained that the malt extract manufacturing comes under the jurisdiction of our International Union, being in the same category as the manufacture of beer.

## GERMAN BREWERY WORKMEN

When we were advised by the German Brewery Workmen that they would have a representative in the group of German workers that were coming to America to study the workings of our trades unions and

investigate our economic, social and industrial conditions, as well as our Prohibition movement, in the person of Eduard Backert, President, we arranged an itinerary for Brother Backert to visit the principal cities in our country during his stay here.

On the arrival of the German trades unionists a committee representing our organization met Brother Backert and the group of German workmen, and from the time of his arrival until his departure every possible assistance was given him by our organization to acquaint him with all of the conditions of our trades union movement, our International Union, our Prohibition problems, etc.

During his travels through the country we arranged meetings for him with people from all walks of life, as well as members of our organization, and in that way he secured first-hand and inside information on the subject that he was most vitally interested in.

While Brother Backert was at our headquarters he made a request on the secretaries, urging them to recommend affiliation of our organization with the International Union of Food and Drink Trades, as well as to recommend that a representative of our organization pay a return visit to their country at an early date. He advised that he had taken this matter up with active members of our organization and those Executive Board members whom he had the pleasure of meeting in his travels. We advised Brother Backert that we felt that our membership would not look with favor on a recommendation, owing to the present conditions confronting our International Union, and pointed out to him that our every effort, and the expenditure of money, must be directed here in our country in order to try to bring about a change of the present Prohibition laws, for only through a change in the Prohibition laws will it be possible for our organization to come back to the position it held prior to Prohibition.

Brother Backert could not see our point of view and felt that there was something that we could learn which would be beneficial to our organization by a visit to Europe, and strongly urged that we take some action. We, thereupon, advised him that we will submit his request to the entire General Executive Board in the January, 1926, session, and that it would be up to the Executive Board to determine what, if any, recommendation it desired to make to the coming International Convention.

In the January session this subject matter was given consideration, and it was the consensus of opinion of the Board not to affiliate with the International Union of Food and Drink Workers at this time, and that the sending of a representative to Europe to study the economic conditions of the brewery workmen and the trades union movement

could be of no material assistance to us in our greatest problem, that of securing relief from the Prohibition laws. It was, therefore, decided to submit the subject matter to the convention without recommendations.

## UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

At the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in October, 1924, the special committee which had been appointed to study life insurance made its report, which report was concurred in and the President directed to call a conference of national and international unions for the purpose of organizing a Union Labor Life Insurance Company. This conference was held on July 21, 1925, at which conference the committee on insurance submitted a comprehensive report covering every subject of life insurance. At this conference a decision was reached by over fifty national and international trades unions to form the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, which is chartered under the laws of Maryland.

At the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor the Union Labor Life Insurance Company was approved.

Stock in the company can only be purchased by trades unions and trades unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or not dual or seceding in character to it.

Shares are limited in ownership as follows, and is sold at \$50 per share: International and National Unions limited to 800 shares; all other forms of union 80 shares; individual members, 10 shares.

To assure trades union control stock cannot be transferred without giving the company the prior option to purchase the stock at the purchase price either for its own use or for resale.

Earnings on stock and surplus are limited to six per cent with dividend accumulated from time the subscription is received and paid, therefore investing in one or more shares of stock is an investment which becomes immediately of earning capacity to be paid to shareholders when the company is a going concern.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is designed especially to carry both group and individual insurance for the Trade Unions, the members of Trade Unions, the wage-earners, their families and dependents.

All prevailing forms of individual and group policies will be handled by the company; the fundamental principal that will underlie all policies is that they shall be profit-sharing so that the insured will get every saving made after the shareholders are paid six per cent on their stock and surplus.

Life insurance is one of the most profitable of businesses and the

Trade Unions present a particularly well designed organization to greatly lessen the cost of life insurance to its members and friends and at the same time make the investment in stock in the company extremely valuable and profitable.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company does not want or seek a gift. It does ask the Trade Unions and individual members of Trade Unions to give it the remarkable opportunity of earning for Trade Union funds and individual savings a larger income as an investment in the form of shares in the company that such funds and savings are now earning in the bank. In addition, by so doing it will enable The Union Labor Life Insurance Company to give the Trade Unions and individual wage-earners life insurance at a lower cost than is now available.

Out of a Board of Directors of twenty-five at least three-fourths must always be officers or representatives of National and International Unions. The highest type of Union leadership is thus assured the company.

The General Executive Board of our International Union approves the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and feels that it is advantageous to the member of trades unions, many of whom for some reason or another have not been able to protect their families by adequate life insurance, due to the high premiums, the rigid examination required by the present companies, hazardous employment, etc. The Union Labor Life Insurance Company affords opportunities for both group and individual insurance for trades unionists, their families and dependents at the lowest premiums.

Many International Unions have purchased stock in the company.

✓ The General Executive Board has decided to purchase 100 shares of stock.

The sale of the stock of the company is progressing splendidly and the company will not start active operation until it has \$300,000 capital stock and surplus paid into the company.

We urge our membership to assist in making this new venture in the labor movement an early success.

## LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

At the beginning of the sixty-eighth session of Congress, in December, 1923, we sent invitations for a conference to various organizations which had been organized for the purpose of working for modification of the Volstead Law. We recognized that there was need of concerted action of the various groups if we ever hoped to accomplish anything along the line of modifying the Volstead Law.

We also recognized that there were a number of organizations

formed that had no intention whatever to do anything towards seeking modification of the Volstead Law, but were merely dollar-collecting institutions.

At the conference the following organizations were represented: The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, The Constitutional Liberty League of Massachusetts, The Moderation League, Inc., of New York, and the American Federation of Labor. We there pointed out the need to centralize our efforts in a drive for modification. The conference agreed that there should be a concerted effort put forth by the organizations which were honest in their intentions to secure modification. This resulted in the formation of the Joint Legislative Committee and offices were established at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Prior to the formation of the Joint Legislative Committee there was no activity in Washington by any group for modification of the Volstead Law.

While the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor declared for modification in no unmistakable terms we could not expect that the Legislative Committee of the Federation could devote the time necessary to lobbying in the interest of this one piece of legislation, since they are obliged to follow up every bill introduced in Congress and to support all bills in which labor is interested. With the introduction of thousands of bills in each session of Congress it stands to reason that it was impossible for them to devote their time to any particular bill. We want to point out that in this respect we are in no different position than any other International Organization seeking specific legislation in the interest of their membership. In all instances where an International Organization seeks specific legislation they maintain their own lobbyists.

We, therefore, concluded to request President Gompers to authorize our representatives to represent the American Federation of Labor in the Joint Legislative Committee and in the lobby work necessary in Washington. President Gompers complied with our request and authorized our representatives to represent the American Federation of Labor in the conferences of the Joint Legislative Committee as well as in other legislative matters seeking modification of the Volstead Law.

At the reconvening of Congress after the holidays a movement was launched by the Joint Legislative Committee to interview congressmen and senators, from whom very little encouragement was received. The committee, however, continued to bring pressure to bear, which led to the introduction of more than 100 bills calling for the modification of the Volstead Law. After the introduction of these bills pressure was brought to bear on Congress to grant hearings, which finally was con-

ceded in the House before the Judiciary Committee, to whom the bills were referred. The hearings were set to begin April 21, 1924.

The Joint Legislative Committee laid out a program for the introduction of its case, divided into seven groups.

We recognized that it was necessary to bring pressure to bear on congressmen and senators and, therefore, circularized 28,000 labor organizations and 4,000 social and fraternal organizations, urging their members to write congressmen and senators of their state to vote for modification of the Volstead Law.

Labor was the first selected to introduce its evidence. President Gompers, speaking in behalf of the American Federation of Labor, covered every phase of the Prohibition situation as it affects the working man and the economic interest of the working class; John Walker, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and member of the United Mine Workers; John A. Voll, President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association; James O'Connell, representing the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; Matthew Woll, President of the Photo Engravers, spoke as Vice President of the American Federation of Labor; John Sullivan represented the New York State Federation of Labor and the New York Central Labor Union.

Many other speakers, representing various groups and interests, urged the committee to submit favorable report on the bills, pointing out the breakdown of Prohibition and its impossibility of enforcement.

The opponents to the bills had many speakers, all of them dwelling upon the alleged accomplishments and improvements brought about by Prohibition. Practically all of the speakers represented the Methodist and Baptist Churches, Women's Committee on Law Enforcement and the W. C. T. U.

The congressmen who introduced bills were the last to appear before the committee and urge a favorable report.

The hearings were concluded only three days before the adjournment of the first session of the sixty-eighth Congress, consequently it was impossible to secure a report from the committee. However, the committee was hopelessly stacked against us.

#### SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Legislative Committee continued its efforts to secure a report from the House Judiciary Committee on the hearings on the beer bills during the first session of Congress, the Legislative Committee feeling that irrespective of the attitude of the committee efforts should be made to have a report submitted for a record vote so that we might be in a position to have Congressmen placed on record for or against modifica-



tion to enable us to go into the November Congressional election. All our efforts in this direction were in vain, due largely to the fact that many congressmen were opposed to any report of the Judiciary Committee that might place them on record on this question. They hoped to be able to straddle the question in the November election, playing the wet sections of their congressional districts as a liberal and the dry section of the district as a dry.

In addition to this obstacle the second session of the sixty-eighth Congress devoted its time practically to administration legislation and appropriation bills which were pending.

#### SIXTY-NINTH SESSION OF CONGRESS.

At the convening of the sixty-ninth session of Congress there was a decided change of sentiment on the Prohibition question, which made itself manifest by the introduction of bills in both branches of Congress and particularly in the Senate calling for modification of the Volstead Law.

The Joint Legislative Committee concluded to devote its time in an effort to secure a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Senator Walter E. Edge Bill calling for modification of the Volstead Law to permit the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor assured our representatives that he would be helpful in every way possible to secure modification of the Volstead Law in line and conformity with the expressions of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He also authorized the representatives of our organization to represent the American Federation of Labor in the activities of the Joint Legislative Committee and all other activities in connection with modification of the Volstead Law.

President William Green addressed the following letter to the President of the United States:

DECEMBER 22, 1925.

*"To the President,  
Executive Mansion,  
Washington, D. C.*

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"The Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor are greatly interested in the subject of Prohibition Enforcement and the operation of the Volstead Act. Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have given special consideration to this subject and have adopted official declarations regarding it. At the convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Denver, Colorado, the following declaration was adopted:

"That the American Federation of Labor, in the forty-first annual convention assembled, in Denver, Colorado, declare itself in favor of modification of the Volstead Law so as to permit the manufacture and sale of a national beverage of wholesome beer.

"That the Officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be and are hereby directed to do everything within their power to have the contents of this resolution carried into effect."

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor believes this is an opportune time to call your attention to this declaration of the American Federation of Labor and to suggest that you recommend to Congress that the Volstead Act be amended so as to provide for the manufacture, sale, and distribution of beer containing 2.75 alcohol by weight. In making this recommendation the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is not undertaking to raise an issue against Prohibition, but it believes that if an amendment to the Volstead Law, providing for the manufacture of 2.75 beer is adopted, the cause of real Prohibition would be advanced.

"The present situation resulting from the adoption of the Volstead Act is, to say the least, very unsatisfactory. The law is being violated and much social disorder prevails because of the attempt of the officers of the law to enforce the Prohibition Statutes. We are approximating a condition in our national life which is intolerable. The flagrant violations of the Volstead Act are having a most serious and damaging effect upon our social, economic, and political life. The prevalent disregard of prohibition laws is tending to breed contempt for all law. If the present situation continues respect for law will be seriously menaced if not entirely destroyed.

"We most sincerely request that you give the recommendations herein made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor your most thoughtful and earnest consideration. We assure you that these recommendations are offered in the firm belief and conviction that, if accepted, present conditions will be greatly improved and the cause of morality, temperance, and good citizenship will be advanced and promoted."

It was the hope of the Legislative Committee to secure a record vote in both branches of Congress on the modification bills pending, so as to enable us to know what congressmen and senators are for and against modification, that we might have this record for the 1926 congressional election. With that in mind every effort was put forth to secure hearings before the Senate Committee. After considerable effort hearings were finally agreed upon by the Senate Judiciary Committee, it having selected five members of the committee as a sub-committee to hear testimony,



the committee consisting of four drys and one wet. The hearings began on April 5 and continued until April 24.

## ORGANIZED LABOR'S APPEAL FOR MODIFICATION

The labor representatives urging modification of the Volstead Law before the Senate Sub-Judiciary Committee were headed by Mr. William Roberts, Legislative Representative of the American Federation of Labor, speaking as the personal representative of President Green of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Roberts reviewed the actions of the American Federation of Labor conventions, the only authorized spokesman of the American Labor Movement, on their demand for modification of the Volstead Law, and gave the committee a general review of the conditions existing throughout the country, and urged modification of the law as the only means of remedying conditions and re-establishing respect for all law.

He inserted into the Record the letter of President Green of the American Federation of Labor to President Coolidge, under date of December 22, 1925, which fully set forth Labor's position on modification, as well as other important documents of the American Federation of Labor, urging modification of the law.

Mr. William J. McSorley, President of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, representing approximately one million building trades mechanics, urged modification of the Volstead Law, and informed the committee that he was directed by their Executive Board to advise that the Building Trades mechanics are unanimous in their demand for modification of the Volstead Law.

Mr. Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union of America, related his personal experiences of conditions existing in various sections of the country before and since Prohibition, and advised the committee that conditions are more deplorable today than ever before Prohibition was adopted, that the people, in place of drinking a healthful, mild, beer beverage, have resorted to the drinking of strong alcoholic liquors and concoctions, and urged the committee, in the interest of true temperance, to modify the law, so as to permit the manufacture and sale of a wholesome beer beverage.

Mr. James O'Connell, President of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, representing approximately 500,000 metal tradesmen, likewise informed the committee that the metal tradesmen feel modification of the Volstead Law will relieve present conditions existing as a result of indulgence in strong alcoholic liquors and concoctions in place of a mild beer beverage, and urged the committee to a favorable report on the modification bills.

Mr. John P. Frey, President of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, made a splendid address, reviewing to the committee conditions that exist in the state of Ohio, the home of the Anti-Saloon League. He pointed out the evils that have followed in the wake of Prohibition, corruption and graft by those entrusted with the enforcement of the law, the split-fee system established in Ohio, and the unwarranted search and seizure in the private homes. He, like the other labor speakers, held that conditions were worse under Prohibition from the standpoint of drinking than they were prior to Prohibition, strong alcoholic liquors having been substituted in place of the former mild beverage, and urged the committee for a favorable report on the bills pending.

Mr. Henry Hilfers, Secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, in a similar and able manner, presented conditions existing in New Jersey, and told the committee that labor of all trades demand modification of the Volstead Law, so as to permit the manufacture and sale of a healthful beer beverage.

Mr. Matthew Woll, President of the International Photo-Engravers' Union and Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, reviewed at length conditions existing throughout the country under Prohibition, and informed the committee that demand for modification of the Volstead Law by Labor was universal throughout the country, pointing out the evils that have followed Prohibition, and the demoralizing effect as a result of it.

Mr. John Sullivan, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, representing the largest individual unit in the American Labor Movement, made a splendid witness, pointing out to the committee that conditions under Prohibition are far worse than they were prior to Prohibition, more drinking going on among people in all walks of life, and the demoralizing effect Prohibition has had on the youth of the nation. In behalf of the millions of organized wage-earners of the state of New York, he urged the committee to submit a favorable report on the modification of the Volstead Law to permit the manufacture and sale of a wholesome beer beverage.

The testimony of the labor representatives was looked upon with considerable favor from the fact that they spoke of conditions existing throughout the country and representing the largest individual group of citizens.

The testimony of the different labor representatives received considerable newspaper comment, as did, in fact, the entire hearing. Nation-wide publicity was given to the testimony of General Andrews, Prohibition Enforcement Director; District Attorney Buckner of New York and others. The hearings were given especial publicity due to the fact that Senator James Reed of Missouri, the only member on the

committee who was not under the domination of the Anti-Saloon League, interrogated the witnesses.

The testimony of the drys was in line with that which they gave in the House Judiciary Committee hearings in the sixty-eighth session of Congress. They represented principally the Methodist and Baptist churches; the Women's Committee on Law Enforcement and the W. C. T. U.

Much interest was displayed at the hearings and everyone was waiting for the opportunity to hear Senator Reed cross-examine Wayne B. Wheeler. They were disappointed in this as Wheeler refused to take the witness stand.

We indeed owe a debt of gratitude to Senator Reed, for it was through him that the hearings were given nation-wide publicity. He devoted much time to acquaint himself with the various evils that followed in the wake of Prohibition and it was clearly demonstrated that in courage and ability he stood head and shoulders over his four colleagues.

It was impossible to secure a report from the committee for the same reasons that we were unable to get a report from the House Committee—namely, congressmen and senators wished to evade a record vote, and especially so this year because of the off-year congressional election, realizing that they would be facing their constituents and have to answer for their vote on this question, and that they did not have national issues to ride them back into office as they had in 1924, in the national election.

We feel confident, however, that the hearings have awakened the public as never before, but in order to secure a relief we must be able to go into the Congressional election in November and defeat some outstanding dry congressmen and senators. Opportunity is being afforded in many states where the primary elections have nominated congressmen and senators on one of the other major political party tickets who are open and above board in favor of modifying the Volstead Law. In states where this question will be an issue every effort must be made by the liberal forces to elect a liberal candidate.

## POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

During the months of May and June, 1924, the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties took place in Cleveland and New York. We endeavored, with the co-operation and full assistance of the American Federation of Labor and the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, to secure a platform expression from

the two major political parties. The representatives of the American Federation of Labor appearing before the platform committees presented labor's demands, and on the question of labor's position for modification of the Volstead Law they presented the following:

"We maintain that the Volstead Act is contrary to the desire of the majority of our citizens, as well as the spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment, and we demand that it be modified to permit the manufacture and sale of beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol."

Both the Republican and Democratic convention platform committees refused to make any mention of labor's position with reference to modification of the Volstead Law. In fact, labor secured very little consideration at the hands of the platform committee of either political party.

In view of the actions of the major political party conventions we determined to make a fight in the congressional elections in November, 1924. The 1924 election being national in character, many diversified conditions arose during the campaign which made it difficult to direct the people's attention to the attitude of the candidates for the Senate and Congress of the United States, because national issues far overshadowed congressional and senatorial contests. In the election national issues swept Congressmen and Senators into office irrespective of their position on modification. The result of the election, as it applied to Congressmen and Senators, who were favorable or opposed to the Volstead Law, resulted in about an even break.

In spite of the results of that election there developed an almost immediate growing sentiment favorable to modification, as was best demonstrated in the 69th session of Congress, as well as daily occurrences which have come to light by press reports in the last years.

In the last session of Congress there was much activity in both branches, and particularly in the Senate, on the Prohibition question. The hearings which were held before the Senate Sub-Judiciary Committee have immeasurably improved the position of those interested in securing modification. The hearings have brought to light the corruptness of the Anti-Saloon League, and the Senators and Congressmen who have been on the payroll of the League to deliver dry addresses, while they were the elected officers of the constituents of their State. This, together with other developments too numerous to mention, have brought the Prohibition question to the front.

It has been demonstrated beyond doubt in the primaries that in spite of the efforts of corrupt politicians to keep aloof from the modification question, it has risen to become the principal issue before the American people.

In states where the modification of the Volstead Law was an issue in the senatorial contest the candidate, running on a clear-cut, open expression, has been successful in the nomination, irrespective of the political party affiliation.

We are on the eve of a congressional election in which no national issues will interfere and complicate issues as confronted us in the 1924 national campaign. The congressional election in November presents an opportunity for a clear decision in a number of states having referenda elections, as well as elections of Senators and Congressmen, who are making modification of the Volstead Law an issue in their campaign.

In a number of states which will have referendums this fall, the recent nation-wide newspaper Prohibition poll which was taken, resulted in overwhelming majorities in favor of a change in the present laws.

Aside from state-wide Prohibition referendums, or clear-cut senatorial contests in several states, which will give substantially the same information on the wet and dry issue, there will be numerous and widely-scattered congressional district fights, where the modification of the Volstead Law will be the chief issue.

The November election is of utmost importance to our International Organization. It will demonstrate, if nothing else, the progress that is being made towards modification of the Volstead Law and we predict that in the vast majority of the states where referendum and senatorial contests take place, success will be achieved by the liberal forces, but we must not overlook the need of using every honorable means to bring our message to the people of those states.

It is well to have optimistic views, but it is safer to secure those views by energetic work, carrying our mission direct to the people through the medium of organizations and individuals.

There are a great number of fake organizations, collecting money from individuals who are interested in modification. We have found many of them which collect money from individuals and who never intend to turn a hand to secure modification. They are dollar-collecting, grafting institutions, but have been successful in buncoing the people to pay over their money.

The associations that have been affiliated with us in our activities in Washington have done everything within their power to function in the interest of their membership. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is a national institution and we are advised that in the coming congressional election they will be aggressive and endeavor to defeat such congressmen and senators who refuse to openly declare where they stand on this question. They likewise will take an active part in the

referendum elections of the several states having referenda in connection with the congressional election in November.

With the ever-growing changed sentiment that is sweeping the country we should be in a fair way of electing men to the Congress of the United States which will demonstrate, beyond question of a doubt, that there is an awakening of the people. If that can be accomplished we seriously doubt if the Republican party will dare to go into the presidential campaign in 1928 handicapped by its old alliance, the Anti-Saloon League, nor can we conceive how the Democratic party can again invite defeat by ignoring popular sentiment in the great industrial states of the East, without whose support Democratic success is a political impossibility.

We are confident that the sentiment for relief of the oppression of the prohibition laws will grow more rapidly in the immediate future, for the people are beginning to feel the sting of oppression and tyranny by the government in its effort to force its will upon an unwilling people.

The outrages by the government on both land and sea; the lawless searches of the home and seizure of affects; the searches upon the high seas and the assaults upon the citizens by so-called "enforcement officers" who have, in the course of the past few years, snuffed out the lives of many of our innocent, law-abiding citizens, must end.

The patience of the American people will not endure forever.

More and more are the people awakening to the realization that there is a growing sentiment of the political government to encroach upon their individual rights, and that the government, if not checked by the people, will usurp those inherited rights that the people reserved to themselves in the Constitution.

We need but point to recent attempts by the Executive branch of the federal government to establish with one stroke of the pen a federal constabulary by making every state, city, county, village and hamlet official a federal police officer to enforce the Prohibition laws. This order was met properly and promptly by a stinging, vigorous protest of the people of the several states as an invasion of state rights.

There perhaps has never been a clearer demonstration of the awakening of the people than the sentiment expressed in the protest against the executive order, and we predict that this sentiment will grow until the people will demand the restoration of their individual human rights that were so abruptly usurped and abridged by the legislative and political governments in the adoption of the Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment, without granting to the people the right to declare whether they were ready to surrender that individual right guaranteed in the Constitution to their political government.



We are optimistic as to the future, and feel that the time is not far distant when the government will have to yield to the popular sentiment of the people by restoring the liberties taken away from them during the duress of war.

We feel that the persistent activity of our organization and those in the labor movement allied with us, as well as those of other organizations who are honest in their conviction to secure relief for the citizens have made possible the growing sentiment which is making itself manifest in every section of our land today.

We recall but a few short years ago when it was very unpopular for anyone to oppose this colossal farce fostered upon the citizenry of our nation. That sentiment has reversed, so that today in any social, political, or any other group or gathering of citizens it is the outstanding question.

We need not here endeavor to review the evils that followed in the wake of the adoption of national Prohibition, suffice to say that the press of our country daily carries the price that is being paid by our citizens, both young and old.

Conditions today resemble a state of civil war.

We see on every hand, the armed forces of the government at work endeavoring to force upon its people the adherence to a law which establishes the first precedent in constitutional government to take away the rights that the citizens reserved to themselves when they, the people, adopted the constitution.

The people are being enlightened and realize that the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment by the legislative government is but the forerunner to further encroachments of the rights of the people and that it is the ultimate aim of the political governments to control the destinies of its people.

The warning sounded recently by the noted author, Thos. Dixon, in which he expresses fear of federal censorship of the press within a period of ten years, unless steps are taken to prevent it, would at a first glance appear to be a ridiculous prediction, but is it?

When we reflect back but a few short years we see that the home is no longer private; the right of trial by jury has been swept aside; the picture screen and stage dare not indulge in Prohibition jokes, which proves that the press is due for such restrictions as the reformers deem fit to impose. Already we hear the protest of the Anti-Saloon League and fanatics on every side condemning the press because it carries news items and editorial expressions that indict the wisdom of continuing the Prohibition laws in their present form.

There is cause for alarm.

Government censorship of the press is an expression of one of the most hateful tyrannies of autocracy.

It is our duty to carry our message to the people of our country and bend every effort in the coming congressional election to insure success of the referenda, as well as success of the congressional and senatorial candidates who have been courageous enough to shake off the shackles of the Anti-Saloon League, and declare openly where they stand on the question of modifying the law to restore the lost liberties to the people. We, therefore, recommend that every ounce of energy be put forth in the coming congressional election to award our friends by assisting in their election.

**AMERICAN ICE & STORAGE COMPANY,**  
**Formerly**  
**THE HERANCOURT BREWING COMPANY**

At the Philadelphia convention we submitted a report on the operation of the ice plant. The plant at that time had been in operation approximately six months, during which we experienced numerous difficulties, the same as are experienced by other industrial enterprises.

Immediately following the Philadelphia convention your officers gave as much of their time as was possible to the study of the conditions in the ice plant, including its operating cost and sales department, this enabling us to acquire a fair conception of the business and its possibilities.

During the year 1924 we succeeded in reducing the operating cost, increasing production, and a substantial increase in the sale of ice.

During 1925 we were able to materially reduce the overhead and operating expenses, and the business grew beyond the output capacity of the plant. This necessitated the purchasing of ice from competitive firms in order to supply the increased trade. During that year the company's earnings enabled it to pay interest on its mortgage note to the International Union, including \$16,000.00 of accumulated interest due in 1923 and 1924, as well as to enable the company to purchase an emergency ice machine and compressor.

With the increase in business enjoyed in 1925, and possibilities of increasing the output of the company in 1926, we recognized the need of expansion. The productive capacity of the ice plant as originally equipped was not sufficient, and limited the scope of its earning capacity. Having the assurance of additional trade in 1926 we recognized that this would necessitate either the purchase of a large amount of ice from competitive firms (on which there could be no profit, with danger of sustaining losses by competitors increasing the price of ice to us), or the instal-



lation of another ice tank having adequate ice compressors to take care of this additional manufacture without further investment.

The officers of the ice plant made this proposition to the General Executive Board, with recommendations to install an additional tank of 50 tons capacity, advising that the company could erect the tank from profits over and above interest due on the mortgage note, thus entailing no financial obligation to the International Union.

The General Executive Board concurred in the above recommendation in the January, 1926, session. Arrangements were immediately made for the installation of the new tank. Weather conditions, however, interfered materially in the early spring, causing delay in putting the tank into operation before the ice season opened up this year. The tank was put into operation on July 15, and has been producing above the guaranteed capacity ever since.

In spite of adverse weather conditions during the spring and well up into the summer of this year, the company's business has increased very substantially.

This installation of the new equipment is in keeping with the progress of the business. The production capacity of the plant is now approximately 160 tons daily with a storage capacity of approximately 7,000 tons. This makes the plant the largest independent ice manufacturing concern in the city. Its product is sold exclusively wholesale to independent peddlers. This eliminates responsibilities and costs of delivery to the company.

With utmost satisfaction do we submit to the delegates of this convention that the objective your General Officers had when purchasing the Herancourt Brewing Company, namely, to save the original \$100,000.00 investment by the International Union, will be accomplished within a few years.

The adjoining property to the American Ice & Storage Company, formerly the office building and stable property, is occupied under lease at a very substantial earning on the money invested.

## OUR FINANCES

The following is a statement of the financial operations of the International Organization since the last convention :

### Receipts for three years, from August 1, 1923, to July 31, 1926

Per Capita Tax.....	\$134,751.75
Reserve Fund.....	45,570.75
Initiation Fees.....	5,196.00
Supplies .....	3,298.45
Interest .....	94,027.96
Miscellaneous from Investment.....	22,270.99
Agitation money returned.....	349.00
Subscriptions to Journal.....	19.00
Strike Benefit returned.....	87.00
Truck account money returned.....	1,482.39
Local Union Treasuries returned.....	626.73
Anti-Prohibition money returned.....	6,874.91
Premiums on bonds sold.....	89.51
Miscellaneous .....	168.69
Money held in escrow for L. U. No. 109, Pekin, Ill.....	255.94
Total as shown on financial reports.....	\$315,069.07
Increase in value of bonds sold.....	330.08

Grand total receipts for three years.....\$315,399.15

### Disbursements for three years, from August 1, 1923, to July 31, 1926

Disbursements as shown on financial report.....	\$292,919.26
Loss on bonds sold.....	410.00
Written off by action of last convention.....	2,325.00

Grand total disbursements for three years.....\$295,654.26

### Recapitulation

Grand total receipts for three years.....	\$315,399.15
Grand total disbursements for three years.....	295,654.26

Surplus for three years.....\$ 19,744.89

Grand total in treasury August 1, 1923.....	\$908,657.02
Surplus for three years.....	19,744.89

Grand total in treasury August 1, 1926.....\$928,401.91

From the financial report the membership will see that we had a surplus of \$19,744.89 during the past three years.

When taking into consideration the conditions and problems confronting us, both in the political and economic field, which required almost constant attention of the representatives of the organization to assist Local Unions in contract negotiations and political activities, we are in good financial condition.

The earning capacity of our bond holdings has been substantially increased since August, 1924, by exchanging bonds yielding a larger income. Without impairing the assets of the International Union we increased the earning capacity of our bonded investment 20 per cent.

## CONCLUSION

For the first time since the advent of Prohibition are we optimistic as to the future of our organization.

The crisis has been abridged; the moral fiber of our membership has proven itself, and we predict that from now on conditions will shape themselves in a political aspect to insure the ultimate accomplishment of the return of the industry.

We are looking towards a brighter day when our organization will again take its place among the leading organizations of the American labor movement.

We trust that the delegates to this convention will give the report and suggestions the consideration their importance merits, and hope that the legislation that may be enacted in this convention will redound to the everlasting benefit of our membership.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH OBERGFELL,  
JOHN RADER,  
ALBERT J. KUGLER,  
General Officers.

KARL LANG,  
JOHN SULLIVAN,  
PETER BOLLENBACHER,  
CHARLES NICKOLAUS,  
MARTIN MCGRAW,  
JOSEPH FESSNER,  
PAUL E. FRIEDRICH,  
EMIL MURI,  
JOHN D. CORCORAN,  
CONRAD REBMAN, JR.,  
CHARLES STALF,  
JOHN HOLLERBACH,  
General Executive Board Members.



## REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

PORTLAND, ORE., October, 1923.

TO THE DELEGATES OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONVENTION:

We beg leave to report that the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Portland, dealt with many important subjects affecting the organized wage-earners. A great number of resolutions were acted upon, and the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, dealing with the more important questions confronting the organized wage-earners, was given careful thought and study by the various committees and the delegates at large.

In the report of the Executive Council the subject in which our organization is most vitally interested was given careful consideration and thought by the Committee on Officers' Report, as can be seen by the report. In order to enlighten our membership on the subject submitted by the Executive Council we herewith quote that portion of the Executive Council's report dealing with the subject:

*"To the American People:*

"The American Federation of Labor, as the spokesman of the unorganized as well as the organized toilers, having in mind the interest and the welfare of our people, decided by unanimous vote in its convention held in Denver, in June, 1921, that the Volstead enforcement act must be modified so as to promote the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines.

"Before this decision was reached the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor had caused to be made an exhaustive investigation of the effects of the Volstead Act. It was shown by this investigation that there had been:

"1. A general disregard of the law among all classes of people, including those who made the law.

"2. Creation of thousands of moonshiners among both country and city dwellers.

"3. The creation of an army of bootleggers.

"4. An amazing increase in the traffic in poisons and deadly concoctions and drugs.

"5. An increased rate of insanity, blindness, and crime among the users of these concoctions and drugs.

"6. Increase in unemployment due to loss of employment by workers in forty-five industries directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture of liquors.

"7. Increase in taxes to city, state, and national governments amounting to approximately one thousand million dollars per year.

"Having in mind these results of the extreme interpretation of the prohibition amendment contained in the Volstead Act, as well as the enormous expense of the attempt to enforce that unenforceable legislation, it is our conclusion that the act is an

improper interpretation of the prohibition amendment, that it is a social and moral failure, and that it is a dangerous breeder of discontent and of contempt for all law.

"Something of the economic effect of the Volstead law may be seen by considering the fact that in 1918, according to government statistics, \$110,000,000 worth of farm products were consumed by breweries, and that the transportation of these products to the manufacturer and thence to the consumer necessitated the use of 133,666 railroad cars. In addition to this, breweries in operation in 1918 consumed 50,000 carloads of coal. It must be obvious that the total economic effect of the destruction of this industry is tremendous.

"The American Federation of Labor always has been the advocate of law and order and always has endeavored to create conditions which would make possible the highest type of citizenship.

"We do not protest against the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution which now is a part of the fundamental law of the land. We do not protest against the principle established by the Eighteenth Amendment. It is our contention that the Eighteenth Amendment under a reasonable and proper legislative interpretation would be beneficial to our country and would have the support of the great majority of our people.

"The Eighteenth Amendment, however, under the present drastic and unreasonable legislative interpretation has a destructive and deteriorating effect and influence in every direction.

"We seek no violation of the Eighteenth Amendment, but on the contrary, we declare for a reasonable interpretation of that amendment in order that the law may be enforceable and enforced, and in order that the people of our country may not suffer from an unjust and fanatical interpretation of the Constitution.

"We urge, therefore, that all citizens in every walk of life demand from their Representatives and Senators in Washington immediate relief from the unwarranted restriction contained in the Volstead Act; and we likewise suggest to the citizenship of our country the wisdom and advisability of bearing in mind the attitude toward this issue of office-holders and aspirants to office in coming elections in order that there may be restored to the people the lawful use of wholesome beer and light wines, which, under the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, can and should be rightfully declared as non-intoxicating beverages.

"By authority and direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
FRANK MORRISON,  
JAMES O'CONNELL,  
*Executive Committee.*

National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee."

## Report of Committee on Executive Council's Report

Delegate McCullough, secretary of the committee, continued the report as follows:

### THE VOLSTEAD ACT.

"In the report of the Executive Council, under the caption 'A. F. of L. National Non-partisan Political Campaign,' on pages 47-48, will be found, the text of a circular sent out by the Non-partisan Political Campaign Committee dealing with the Volstead Act.

"The American Federation of Labor has gone clearly on record as being in favor of such modification of the existing law as will permit the manufacture and vending of wholesome beer and light wines.

"That we may correct an impression which has sought to be created by the advocates of the Volstead Act, that the action of the American Federation of Labor was not a fair statement of the attitude of the organized labor bodies affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, your committee recommends that this Convention vote its reaffirmation of the action of former conventions of the American Federation of Labor dealing with this subject, giving approval at the same time to the statements made in the circular sent out by the Executive Committee of the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the position of the American Federation of Labor on this important and vital question.

"It is our belief that the efforts at enforcements of the Volstead Act have produced results that in themselves are so far from being what was promised or reasonably expected might follow the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, that we feel warranted in saying that the reasonable modification now asked for, and a rational enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, will bring relief greatly sought by the people. The fact that the open saloon has been supplanted by the 'Speak-Easy,' and that instead of licensed venders of liquor, who carried on their business under strict surveillance and regulation by law, we now have an unnumbered multitude of bootleggers, who dispense their vile and poisonous liquors in secrecy, to the great detriment of the health and morality of the people; the presence of this nefarious traffic has brought with it a great host of so-called law enforcement officers, many of whom have not hesitated to set aside or ignore all other laws in their zeal to enforce the one law in which they have interest. Between the lawless vendor of forbidden liquor on the one side, and the lawless enforcement officer on the other, the public has suffered irreparable damage because of the consequent and inestimable diminuation of regard for any law.

"We believe that this condition may be remedied by giving a more reasonable interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment



to the Constitution of the United States than is contained in the so-called Volstead Act, and we recommend that the Executive Council, through its Legislative Committee, use all reasonable efforts to bring about such modification of this statute as will have the effect of giving to the people wholesome beverage in lieu of the flood of 'moonshine' that now poisons those who are foolish enough to consume it, and which encourages the illicit traffic and the irrational efforts to suppress that traffic, which has brought so much confusion into our national, political and social life.

"A motion was made and seconded to adopt the report of the committee."

The motion made to adopt the report of the committee received nearly a two-hour discussion on the floor of the convention, in which many delegates participated, including the delegates from our organization, in favor of the adoption of the committee's report, while only a few delegates spoke against the adoption of the report. When the final vote was taken on the motion to adopt the committee's report, President Gompers announced from the chair that the motion was carried by an overwhelming vote. Two delegates out of approximately 500 delegates to the convention were recorded as voting against the adoption of the committee's report. Delegate Tighe, president of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, announced on the floor of the convention, immediately following the vote, that the delegate from his organization who spoke in opposition to the adoption of the committee's report, was voicing his own personal sentiment, and not that of the International Organization of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The action of the American Federation of Labor in the adoption of this report sets at rest for all time, reports circulated by our opponents that the labor movement is opposed to modification of the Volstead law and the liberalizing of that law. Labor leaders, outside of the pale of the American Federation of Labor, have endeavored to convey to the people that the labor movement is opposed to modification of the Volstead law. These leaders, undoubtedly, express their personal opinion, and not that of the rank and file of the organizations they represent.

The American Federation of Labor is the only recognized spokesman of the American trades-union movement, and it has spoken on the subject twice in no unmistakable terms.

EL PASO, TEXAS, October, 1924.

The convention was called to order by President Gompers. Owing to the condition of his health, for the first time in the history of his many years as President, he refrained from delivering the opening speech, and called upon Vice-President William Green to read it.

The report of the officers and the Executive Council were dis-

tributed to the delegates, dealing with the various activities of the Federation during the past year, including the political activities.

President Gompers announced that owing to the meeting of the Confederation of Mexican Workers in Juarez, Mexico, arrangements had been made for joint meetings of the two Federations, and that 4 o'clock of the first day's session of the American Federation of Labor was set aside for the joint session, at which the delegates to the Confederation of Mexican Workers' convention would meet with the American Federation of Labor. He appointed a special committee to receive the Mexican workers on the International bridge. Brother John Sullivan was made chairman of this committee. The joint meeting was impressive, particularly so due to the fact that on the stage were the representatives of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, the delegates from the British Trades' Union Workers of Great Britain, the delegates from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and Herr Grossman, the representative of the German Workers. At the conclusion of the ceremony these representatives joined hands and declared that they would strive for universal peace of the workers of the world.

On the following day the American Federation of Labor, in a body, visited the convention of the Mexican Confederation of Labor in Juarez. The delegation was met on the International bridge by representatives of the Mexican Workers, who escorted the delegates to the convention hall of the Mexican Confederation. This meeting was likewise impressive.

For the first time in the history of the American labor movement were we honored with the presence of a fraternal delegate from the organized workers of Germany in the person of Herr Grossmann. When President Gompers introduced the fraternal delegates, it is with pleasure that we can say Herr Grossmann received a wonderful reception at the hands of the delegates, who cheered him for several minutes. Great Britain had its usual able representatives, representing the British trades'-union movement, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress of Canada also had its representative.

On the morning of the third day's session the fraternal delegates delivered their addresses, and again the delegates to the convention displayed great interest and enthusiasm when Herr Grossmann, representing the German Workers, delivered a splendid address in German, which was afterwards read by his secretary, translated into English. He received a wonderful ovation, as did the delegates of the British Trades' Union Congress, who delivered elegant addresses.

There were all told, eighty resolutions introduced. The following subjects were of the more important questions that were given consideration at the convention :



The recommendation for the establishment of Labor Life Insurance Companies.

Endorsing industrial democracy, and urging study to the idea and co-operation with it.

Opposing invasion of private industry by Government.

Urging court protection of human as well as property rights, and suggesting restriction of the veto power of the Supreme Court.

Urging caution in further extension of Labor Banks.

Disapproving relations with Soviet Russia until the Russian people have a government of their own choice.

The establishment of a third party, or labor party.

The resolution which perhaps created the most interest dealt with the question of the formation of a third party, or labor party. On that subject the Executive Council also submitted a report, maintaining its previous policy of "Non-Partisan to Party, but Partisan to Principle." The resolution dealing with the formation of the third party, or labor party, was overwhelmingly defeated and the old policy of the Federation sustained by the convention.

The special committee that was appointed to study insurance, reported that there are a number of factors which would make it financially advantageous for unions to handle their own insurance business. This report was endorsed by the convention, and President Gompers was authorized to call a conference of International Officials to act on the suggestion that organized labor engage in a joint insurance enterprise.

Under the caption of "Labor Banks," the committee urged caution be taken against too rapid growth in the establishment of labor banks.

The subject dealing with the invitation extended by Herr Grossmann, of the German Workers to send fraternal delegates to the convention of the German Workers, which is to be held in June, 1925, was referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for consideration and compliance.

The convention was the shortest held in many years, and finished its work in eight days. The election of officers resulted in all old officers being re-elected.

The Mexican Confederation of Labor Officials had extended an invitation to the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention to visit Mexico City and take part, as its guests, in the inauguration of President-elect Calles on November 30th. The delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, and the many visitors, spent the greatest portion of their time in Juarez, Mexico, where they had an opportunity to enjoy plenty of good beer and other beverages, containing more than one-half of one per cent.

At the close of the convention President Gompers, in an address to the delegates, issued a warning and challenge, in the following words:

"Let it be clearly understood that, come what may, the American workers will resist any attempt to cut wages, no matter what the result will be to industry. It is better to resist and lose than not to resist at all.

"An industry that cannot pay a living wage, according to our American standard of civilization, had best get out of business. If the gauntlet is thrown down, let us pick it up and fight to the bitter end until the human element in our society is recognized and is accorded that place in our life to which it is entitled."

### **Report of the Investigations Made Relative to Conditions of the Brewery Workers and the Brewing Industry in Mexico**

You will note from the report of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, that an invitation was extended to the delegates to come to Mexico City and participate, as the guests of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, in the inauguration of President-elect Calles.

While in El Paso we made an investigation of the conditions existing in Juarez. The Juarez Brewing Company is a small plant.

We found that the brewery workers, and in fact very few trades in Juarez, were organized. The Confederation of Mexican Workers has not gone out very far from the city of Mexico in their organizing work. In Juarez, the bartenders, cooks and waiters are organized thoroughly. Some of the bartenders hold membership in the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, but at the same time hold membership in the Confederation of Mexican Workers.

The Brewery Workers work an eight-hour day, including the mechanical department, and receive \$3.50, American money, per day wages. In Juarez, the employers pay wages with American money. This would be equivalent to 7 pesos a day. These conditions apply to the inside workers only.

The brewery does not do its own delivery. It sells all of its product to a wholesale distributing concern, and the drivers are engaged by that firm.

In Mexico City there are two breweries in operation, namely, the Central Brewing Company, and the Moctezuma Orizaba Brewing Company. There is a large, new plant now under construction.

The brewery workers of Mexico City are organized 100 per cent. This was made possible only after a complete strike lasting three days, in which the bartenders and culinary workers took a prominent part.

The bartenders refused positively to handle any of the beer, and would not permit it to be brought into the places where they were working. This forced the employing brewers to accede to the demand of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and they secured conditions in the brewery based on an eight-hour day, some sanitary regulations, and a wage scale of 48 pesos per week, which in American money would be equivalent to \$24.00 per week.

After the strike of the brewery workers terminated, all beer in bottles, and cooperage, had to be destroyed under the terms of the agreement.

The breweries in Mexico City deliver their own product, for which they receive 20 pesos per half barrel, equivalent to \$10.00 in American money. Bottle beer sells for 3 and one-half pesos per dozen and up. On bottle beer the breweries are compelled to pay 54 centavos, equivalent to 27 cents American money, taxes per case.

Beer is not very popular among the Mexican Workers, due entirely to the fact that the price is almost prohibitive. Bottle beer sells, over the bar, at one-half peso, or 25 cents in American money. Draught beer, per glass, brings 40 centavos, equivalent to 20 cents in American money.

The Central Brewing Company of Mexico City is now starting to brew a lighter beer, which they hope to be able to sell, so that the workers can purchase a glass at 10 cents, American money, and also to reduce the price of bottle beer equally with the cheaper grade draught beer.

All the breweries in Mexico manufacture a heavy beer, ranging between 4.75 and 5.25 per cent alcoholic content. It is brewed in, in all breweries, between 14 and 16.

The breweries complained about the high tax exacted by the Government, which runs about 6 pesos per half barrel, or equivalent to \$3.00 American money. The breweries are going to endeavor, with the new Government, to induce them to reduce the tax, and to point out to the Government that by doing so the volume of business will bring more taxes to the Government. They point out that by a reduction of taxes the price of beer can be reduced so that the average Mexican worker can afford to buy it, and that that, in itself, will overcome much of the difficulties confronting the Mexican people, resulting from drinking their strong drink known as "tequila." Mexico's national drink is known as "pulque" and is sold everywhere on the streets by vendors, as well as in canteens or saloons. The peons are able to buy this because it is cheap. "Pulque" is made from the sap of the century plant by means of fermentation. "Tequila" is a distilled liquor, and has a good kick in it. How far they will get with their effort remains to be

seen, for Mexico is not entirely immune from Prohibition propaganda. Already one of the states out of the twenty-eight is in Prohibition territory—that is to say, the elimination of the canteens, or saloons, however, in that state there is plenty to drink, particularly “pulque.”

The bakery workers of Mexico City is the largest single unit of the organized workers in that city, having approximately 9,000 members.

The Mexican labor movement is not pestered with jurisdiction controversies. The formation of their organizations is entirely different than that of our American movement. There are no International Organizations of any particular craft. All of them are organized and affiliated directly with the Confederation of Mexican Workers, which is relatively the same as the American Federation of Labor, only that it has direct control of the local organizations of all trades and callings that are organized.

It is the hope and aspiration of the Mexican labor leaders to branch out into other sections of their country and organize all of the workers, including the agricultural workers. In and about Mexico City, within a radius of 150 to 200 miles, every agricultural worker belongs to the Confederation of Mexican Workers, but their task during the past four years has been so tremendous that they were not able to branch out further in their country to organize everywhere.

At present the bartenders and culinary workers control the Confederation of Mexican Workers. That is to say, they are the power, but we understand that there is an effort being made to wrest that power from them because other workers are now numerically stronger than that trade and calling.

The Mexican Constitution, adopted after the close of the revolution, fully protects the Mexican workers to the right of organization, etc. In the few short years that the Mexican workers have been emancipated from mere slavery, the Confederation of Mexican Workers has made great strides in the improvement of conditions of both the industrial and agricultural workers. The Mexican labor movement, while young in experience, is cautious, and not attempting to move too rapidly in an endeavor to accomplish all of its aims and aspirations over night. Their movement is hampered much by the lack of trained, experienced men, competent to carry on the work of the organized labor movement. However, they are making great headway in that direction by assisting in developing members from the ranks to take hold of their great task and educate them so that they are competent to carry on the movement and advance to official duties both in the movement and in the governmental departments.

In the Mexican Government and legislative halls many labor representatives may be found.

President Gompers was idolized by the Mexican people for his services rendered, and advice and assistance given during their trying days of the revolution and since, as is their own Louis N. Moronas, former President of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, and recently appointed by President-elect Calles as the new Secretary of Labor and Commerce.

The inauguration of the President-elect Calles was a wonderful demonstration that we could not do justice to in words in an attempt to describe the magnitude of it.

The Mexican Government also entertained the delegates at a banquet in the floating gardens, which are located about twenty-five miles from Mexico City. The invitation extended by the Confederation of Mexican Workers was given at the request of the Mexican Government.

The Mexican people, as we see it, have a great problem before them in educating the people to the need of work to develop the great resources of their country. To best describe the primitive methods used in Mexico, we might give an illustration of how far they are back in the advancement of modern methods and machinery. Thrashing in the fields of Mexico is done in the old, primitive way of throwing the wheat, barley or other products, on the ground in a circle form. Then horses are hitched together the width of the territory covered by the ingredients that they intend to thrash, and they are driven over that continuously, so that the grain falls out, and is afterwards scooped up from the ground.

Irrigation is another great problem that confronts the country, but the greatest problem confronting their Government is to go through with the slogan of President-elect Calles, "The establishment of schools for both vocational and educational advancement of the Mexican People."

If the Government will be able to raise sufficient money to carry out this project, it will, undoubtedly, make wonderful advancement in the next few years.

We are advised that along the border line of California and Texas a number of our members are employed in breweries, and urge our local unions, which have knowledge of members of their locals engaged in breweries in Mexico along the border lines, that they must retain active membership in their local unions, as they are not entitled to withdrawal cards from our International Union as long as they are engaged in breweries and are not affiliated by active membership in the Mexican Confederation of Labor.

We trust that this report will give the members an idea of the conditions in Mexico.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., October, 1925.

The convention was called to order on Monday, October 5th, and after the usual addresses of welcome, President Green, in a lengthy and well directed address, responded to the speakers and at the same time gave a keynote of the policy that he, as President of the Federation, had followed during the past year and which, if re-elected, he would follow as President of the Federation.

When the convention got under way President Green called to the platform all of the representatives of the German Trades-Unions who are visiting our country to study the economic conditions as they relate to their respective trades and callings.

In addition to the German delegates there was present, for the first time, a representative of the Mexican Confederation of Labor and the convention took on an International aspect as representatives of the British Trades and Canadian Trades, as fraternal delegates, were on the same platform with the seventeen representatives of the German Trades-Unions.

The Credential Committee submitted its report, showing that there were 388 delegates representing 95 International Unions, 4 Departments, 25 State Branches, 56 Central Bodies, 21 Local Trades and Federal Labor Unions, and 7 Fraternal Delegates.

The addresses of the fraternal delegates, as usual, were very interesting, including the address of Fritz Tarnow, who, in behalf of the seventeen German representatives, addressed the convention, and in the course of his remarks declared the position of the German Trades-Unionists against Sovietism and Communism. His address was warmly received by the delegates as was best indicated in the demonstration given by the delegates at the conclusion of his address.

There were eighty-one resolutions introduced covering many subjects, as well as did the report of the Executive Council, all of which received consideration by various committees.

In spite of the fact that only eighty-two resolutions were introduced the convention lasted full eleven days. Considerable discussion took place on various resolutions, and particularly the reports of the committees dealing with the Executive Council's report.

One of the most important subjects covered in the Executive Council's report was that relating to the twentieth Amendment, commonly called the "Child Labor Amendment." The Executive Council's report and recommendation of the committee on this subject was to the effect that every avenue open to labor should be resorted to to secure ratification by the State Legislatures to the twentieth Amendment. Many delegates speaking on the subject pointed out that in spite of the fact that in many states the platforms of both political parties carried with it ratification of the Child Labor Amendment yet the legislators of those



states repudiated the platform pledges and refused to vote for ratification, many speakers contending that vicious propaganda is being used by the opponents to the Child Labor Amendment, particularly among the farmers in the agricultural territory of our country, contending that anyone under the age of 18 years would be prohibited from performing labor on the farm or even in the household. To us it was rather amusing to hear delegates make the statement that the Congress of the United States can well be trusted with the concurrent power provision to regulate the employment of Child Labor. These delegates evidently had forgotten the usurpation of that very power by the Congress of the United States under the concurrent provision of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In speaking on this amendment a number of delegates pointed to the success achieved through the tactics of the Anti-Saloon League and urged that similar steps be taken to secure the Twentieth Amendment. In this direction we were in a most unfortunate position, for had we attempted to point out how the political governments, both state and national, have usurped power in the interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment, it would have been construed that we were opposed to a Child Labor Amendment, and we had to content ourselves to let the discussion go on unchallenged as to the rights of the people to amend their own Constitution and the denial of the right of the political governments, through the state legislatures, to ratify amendments not purely federal in character and which involve individual human rights of the people.

Monday afternoon, October 12th, was set aside for memorial services for the late President Sam Gompers. The services were, indeed, impressive.

The election of officers resulted in President Green and the entire Executive Council, including Secretary Morrison, being re-elected by acclamation. President Green's re-election was followed by a demonstration in the convention such as characterized the re-election of President Gompers at the El Paso convention.

Frank Farrington, of the Miners, and Wm. Hutcheson, of the Carpenters, were elected delegates to the British Trades-Union Congress, and James Connor, of the Switchmen, was elected fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The question of sending fraternal delegates to the convention of the German Gewerkschafts-Bundes is referred to the Executive Council and if a delegate is sent it will very likely be in the person of President Green.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOSEPH OBERGFELL,  
A. J. KUGLER,  
JOHN SULLIVAN,

Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention.

## REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT CONVENTIONS,

Held in Portland, Oregon, September, 1923; El Paso, Texas,  
October, 1924, and Atlantic City, N. J., October, 1925.

PORTLAND, ORE., September, 1923.

The convention was called to order by President John Hays.

The convention was attended by delegates from practically every national and International Union having union labels, shop cards and buttons.

The usual addresses of welcome were extended by the representatives of the labor movement of Oregon.

The report of the officers of the Union Label Trades Department covered progress made during the past year in the advancement of the sale of union label products.

The report of President Hays was of especial interest, covering a recommendation for a general label advertising campaign.

The Committee on the President's Report recommended that the Executive Board institute a national campaign to set aside one month in which general union label propaganda should be carried forward.

The suggestion of President Hays to go into a general publicity campaign could not be adopted for lack of funds, as it was estimated that it would cost approximately a quarter of a million dollars to carry on a general newspaper publicity campaign.

A number of resolutions were introduced principally dealing with union labels of various international organizations, urging that the Union Label Trades Department assist the respective International Unions in giving widest publicity possible for the demand of their labels.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed an increase in affiliations, as well as a substantial increase in the income of the department.

All old officers were re-elected.

EL PASO, TEXAS, October, 1924.

The Union Label Trades convention was called to order by President John Hays, and was well attended. Considerable interest was displayed by the delegates, particularly over the campaign made by the Union Label Trades Department during the month of August, which was designed as "label month."

The report of the officers of the Union Label Trades Department showed some progress made during the year.

A number of resolutions were adopted, principally relating to more support from the members of organized labor for the demand of union label products. A resolution was adopted declaring the Whitehead & Hoag Company, of Newark, N. J., manufacturers of badges and novel-



ties, unfair, as well as a resolution declaring the Eugene Berninghaus Company, barbers' supply house, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the unfair list.

The convention went on record instructing the Executive Board to devise plans for another drive for label products in 1925.

In the campaign it is contemplated to have speakers from the various organizations, as well as committees of the Central Bodies and State Federations visit every organization during the month that the special drive is on for the purpose of educating the workers to the need for a greater demand for union label products, and to enlighten them on the value of their purchasing power.

It was pointed out that in the drive this year sufficient time had not been given the movement throughout the country to organize itself effectively for the drive, and in order to overcome this in the coming campaign the Executive Board of the Label Trades Department is directed to make early arrangements and to endeavor to secure the services of the American Federation of Labor for a successful drive.

All the old officers were re-elected.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., October, 1925.

The Union Label Trades convention was represented by a larger delegation than the past few conventions, due largely to the fact that the Union Label Trades Department has undertaken a nation-wide publicity and educational campaign through the medium of a moving picture.

The report of President Hays was well received by the delegates and later in the convention discussions of the various subjects covered in his report took place. The main discussion in the convention, however, was on the subject of the coming nation-wide campaign. The delegates from various organizations expressed the belief that when the campaign got well under way it would be of much help to the organizations having labels, shop cards and buttons, as well as to be of help in a general way for organizing purposes.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Manning showed that various International Unions, City Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor have pledged approximately \$50,000.00 for the campaign fund, which is only one-half of the amount required to put five troops in the field to cover the United States in the period of forty weeks. Hope was expressed, however, that sufficient funds will be raised by the various International Unions to enable the Union Label Trades, with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, to carry out in full its program. A request has also been made on all International Unions to give the services of at least one man for a period of two weeks or more during

the campaign, to act in the capacity of a lecturer, in connection with the showing of the picture, many International Unions having already agreed and delegated representatives to act in the capacity of lecturer, in order to assist the Union Label Trades and American Federation of Labor, and thereby reduce the expense of having paid lecturers at the cost of the campaign fund.

All of the old officers were re-elected by acclamation.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH OBERGFELL,

A. J. KUGLER,

JOHN SULLIVAN,

Delegates.

Motion carried that the Officers' Report be referred to the Committee on Officers' Report as soon as selected.

The reports of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor and the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in Portland, Ore., 1923; El Paso, Texas, 1924, and Atlantic City, N. J., 1925, were read.

Motion carried that the reports of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor and the Label Trades Conventions be approved.

Brother John Sullivan brought to the attention of the Convention that the Convention of the United Textile Workers was in session at the Great Northern Hotel, New York City, and, therefore, moved that a telegram of felicitations be forwarded to them by this Convention. The motion was carried.

Chairman Stalf announced that, owing to the large number of committees to be appointed, time was not afforded to do so today, but will go over the list of delegates and announce the appointments of the various committees tomorrow morning.

Adjournment.

## ***Second Day—Sept. 14, 1926***

### **MORNING SESSION**

Chairman Stalf called the meeting to order at 9:30 o'clock.

In accordance with the instructions of the previous day's session, Chairman Stalf announced the following committees:

#### **Constitution Committee**

John Sullivan, Local Union No. 59, New York, N. Y.  
Fred Renz, Local Union No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.  
A. J. Rogers, Local Union No. 293, San Francisco, Cal.  
Jacob Meurer, Local Union No. 96, New York, N. Y.  
Otto Gunia, Local Union No. 18, Chicago, Ill.  
Jacob K. Dudgeon, Local Union No. 345, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
M. J. Hines, Local Union No. 122, Boston, Mass.  
Otto Heilig, Local Union No. 132, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Roy Fulton, Local Union No. 46, Kansas City, Mo.

#### **Resolution Committee**

Charles Nickolaus, L. U. No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Arthur L. Campbell, L. U. No. 227, San Francisco, Cal.  
William H. Ryan, Local Union No. 48, Washington, D. C.  
Fred Schuler, Local Union No. 5, Philadelphia, Pa.  
George Hottinger, Local Union No. 342, Chicago, Ill.  
Joseph Hahn, Local Union No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.  
Henry Kranichfeld, Local Union No. 16, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Mich. Schwenninger, Local Union No. 199, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
August Schwab, Local Union No. 24, Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### **Grievance Committee**

Peter Bollenbacher, Local Union No. 22, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Louis Foell, Local Union No. 194, Buffalo, N. Y.  
John Rossfeld, Local Union No. 279, St. Louis, Mo.  
Fred C. Heitmann, Local Union No. 345, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Paul Luetten, Local Union No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Max Dorwarth, Local Union No. 264, Allentown, Pa.  
Frank Lelivelt, Local Union No. 121, Chicago, Ill.  
Paul Vogel, Local Union No. 5, Philadelphia, Pa.  
John Weitzel, Local Union No. 67, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Committee on Officers' Report

Adolph Kummer, Local Union No. 70, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
A. E. Zusi, Local Union No. 148, Newark, N. J.  
William Stroll, Local Union No. 43, St. Louis, Mo.  
Joseph Weigand, Local Union No. 69, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Henry Miller, Local Union No. 48, Washington, D. C.  
R. F. Kirchner, Local Union No. 115, Scranton, Pa.  
John Hoehn, Local Union No. 144, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Caeser Dalto, Local Union No. 121, Chicago, Ill.  
Wm. Delwaide, Local Union No. 205, Minneapolis, Minn.

### Organization Committee

William Umstadter, Local Union No. 268, Newark, N. J.  
Theodore Schader, Local Union No. 187, St. Louis, Mo.  
Robert Robinson, Local Union No. 42, Peekskill, N. Y.  
Edw. J. Hogan, Local Union No. 303, St. Louis, Mo.  
George Franks, Jr., Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn.  
Alois Kroner, Local Union No. 1, New York, N. Y.  
Mich. Ryan, Local Union No. 121, Chicago, Ill.  
Lawrence Frank, Local Union No. 132, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Frank Martzel, Local Union No. 301, Chicago, Ill.

### Label and Boycott Committee

John Prechtel, Local Union No. 1, New York, N. Y.  
William Broe, Local Union No. 3, Detroit, Mich.  
William Curran, Local Union No. 42, Peekskill, N. Y.  
August Heifer, Local Union No. 24, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Peter Skeffington, Local Union No. 166, Providence, R. I.  
Edward M. Kerwin, Local Union No. 180, Worcester, Mass.  
Wm. Conrad, Local Union No. 5, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Wm. Hillebrand, Local Union No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.  
Oswald Meggison, Local Union No. 344, Chicago, Ill.

### Committee on New and Unforeseen Business

Max Zimmer, Local Union No. 96, New York, N. Y.  
Joseph Brennan, Local Union No. 341, Pittston, Pa.  
Frank Henn, Local Union No. 50, Dayton, Ohio.  
William Schaefer, Local Union No. 42, Peekskill, N. Y.  
Franz Neher, Local Union No. 2, Newark, N. J.  
Otto Buchwald, Local Union No. 14, Boston, Mass.

Ed. J. Moelter, Local Union No. 87, Toledo, Ohio.  
John McAuliffe, Local Union No. 126, Waterbury, Conn.  
A. Gantenbein, Local Union No. 161, New Orleans, La.

#### Press Committee

Joseph Obergfell, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Adolf Kummer, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Conrad Rebman, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chairman Stalf then called for nominations for Chairman of today's session.

Brother Roy Fulton, Local Union No. 46, Kansas City, was nominated and elected by acclamation as Chairman of the day.

Brother John Weitzel, of Local Union No. 67, Pittsburgh, was nominated and elected by acclamation as Vice-Chairman of the day.

Announcement was made that the official photograph of the Convention would be taken at 1:30 o'clock, in front of the General Office building.

The following telegrams were read, and ordered spread on the minutes.

#### NIGHT LETTER

Philadelphia, Pa., September 13, 1926.

Mr. John Rader:

The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia extends greetings, felicitations and best wishes for a successful Convention. May your so long anticipated expectation soon be realized.

FRANK BURCH.

#### NIGHT LETTER

Detroit, Mich., September 13, 1926.

Mr. Joseph Obergfell:

Greetings to the delegates of the United Brewery & Soft Drink Workers. Hoping that your deliberations will be a success to our entire membership and that we continue to defeat the dry senators and representatives at Washington until our craft is placed in its former position with the industry of the country. With best wishes, I am,

JOHN J. GANNON.

## NIGHT LETTER

St. Louis, Mo., September 14, 1926.

International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft  
Drink Workers.

'Telegram received that my credentials were protested. Assume protest was made, contending that I am employer of labor. I will not take up the time of the convention disproving the statement. Best wishes for a successful convention.

JOE HAUSER.

The Auditing Committee submitted its report:

### Report of the Auditing Committee

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

We have examined the books of the General Secretary-Treasurer, General Financial Secretary, and the American Ice and Storage Company, and found same correct and in proper order.

Following is a recapitulation of the financial standing of the International Union:

#### RECAPITULATION:

Grand total assets, August 1, 1923.....	\$908,657.02	
Receipts for 3 years.....	\$315,069.07	
Increase in value of bonds.....	330.08	315,399.15
Grand total .....		\$1,224,056.17
Disbursements for 3 years.....	292,919.26	
Loss on bonds sold.....	410.00	
Written off by action of convention.....	2,325.00	
Grand total .....		\$ 295,654.26
Grand total in treasury, August 1, 1926.....		\$ 928,401.91
Grand total assets, August 1, 1923.....	\$908,657.02	
Surplus for 3 years.....	19,744.89	
Grand total in treasury, August 1, 1926.....		\$ 928,401.91

#### THE MONEY IS INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Bonds, stock, savings account, real estate and loans..	\$922,790.60	
Cash on hand in banks; on open account.....	5,611.31	
Grand total .....		\$ 928,401.91

# THE FUNDS:

Trust fund .....	\$800,000.00
General fund .....	46,194.89
Reserve fund .....	81,854.77
Anti-Prohibition fund .....	352.25
Grand total .....	\$ 928,401.91

## TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT

Balance in hands of Secretary-Treasurer, August 1, 1923.	5,799.03
Receipts from per capita tax, etc.....	315,069.07
Received from trustees .....	102,771.19
Grand total cash receipts for 3 years.....	\$ 423,639.29
Total disbursements .....	\$292,919.26
Paid to trustees for investments.....	125,108.72
Grand total disbursements for 3 years.....	\$ 418,027.98
Grand total cash receipts for 3 years.....	\$423,639.29
Grand total disbursements for 3 years.....	418,027.98
Balance in hands of Secretary-Treasurer, August 1, 1926.	\$ 5,611.31

JOHN RADER,  
Gen'l Corresponding-Financial Sec'y.  
JOSEPH OBERGFELL,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.  
JOSEPH FESSNER,  
CHAS. NICKOLAUS,  
CONRAD REBMAN, JR.,  
Executive Board Auditors.  
PAUL LUSSNIG,  
WM. J. KROMELBEIN,  
CHAS. A. HEITMANN,  
International Auditors.

Motion carried that the report be accepted as read.

The Auditing Committee made the following recommendations:

### Recommendation No. 1

MINE, MILL & SMELTER WORKERS,  
Formerly Western Federation of Miners,  
LOAN.

The International Union was approached by the Western Federation of Miners, now the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, for a loan to help them bridge over their serious conflict in which they were involved in Northern Michigan in 1913.



The International Union, in good faith, made a loan to the Western Federation of Miners, now the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, of \$25,000, on August 19, 1913.

It appears that no effort has been made by the Western Federation of Miners, now the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, to meet this financial obligation to our International Union, and in view of the conditions confronting our organization,—

We recommend, That the General Executive Board be directed to reach an understanding with the officers of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' International Union, whereby they arrange to pay the loan, either by monthly payments, or by such other arrangements as will indicate an honest effort on the part of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to meet their obligation.

Motion carried that the recommendation be concurred in.

### Recommendation No. 2

At the Baltimore Convention in 1914, the Auditing Committee recommended to expunge the investment in the International Headquarters from the assets of the International Union, which was concurred in by the Convention.

We feel that this was a mistake, as the investment of moneys of the International Union in headquarters rightfully is an asset of the International Union, and we concur in the suggestion of the General Secretaries that the headquarters be again included in the assets of the International Union, based on its present-day approximate valuation.

Motion carried to concur in the recommendation.

Following concludes the report of the Auditing Committee

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion we, your International Auditors, commend the General Officers of the International Union for the successful manner in which they have handled the affairs of our organization, and especially with regard to the funds, and the American Ice and Storage Company, which is now operating on a paying basis, in addition to having improved the plant greatly, which is due to the present good management.

PAUL B. LUSSNIG,  
WM. J. KROMELBEIN,  
CHAS. A. HEITMANN,  
International Auditors.

Motion carried that the report of the Auditing Committee be received as a whole.

Chairman Fulton then introduced Brother R. G. Knutson, member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, of Madison, Wisconsin.

Brother Knutson addressed the Convention, and commented on the splendid support received from the International Union and its officers in his work in the interest of the wage earners of the State of Wisconsin. In an eloquent speech he reviewed to the delegates the progress the State of Wisconsin has made in the protection of the wage earners, both as it relates to economic adjustments in industrial accidents, as well as the safety laws protecting the life and limb of the workers, and the child labor regulations.

He also spoke at length on the Prohibition question, and informed the delegates that since the adoption of Prohibition the State and Penal Institutions of Wisconsin have had a large increase in inmates, due to the drinking of strong liquors and poisonous concoctions.

He paid complimentary tribute to the memory of the late Senator Robert M. LaFollette, who, in his long career had championed the cause of labor.

He stated that he was glad to be able to say that just a week ago today the voters of Wisconsin had put skids under Senator Lenroot, reactionary senator of Wisconsin, who had been dry until this campaign, during which he straddled the question, and the people of Wisconsin nominated John J. Blaine, Governor of Wisconsin, as their Senatorial candidate.

Governor Blaine is a progressive and an avowed liberal, and he assured the delegates that Governor Blaine could be relied upon to do his part in the Senate of the United States to bring about the modification of the Volstead Law.

He hoped that the modification of the Volstead Law would soon be accomplished, and urged the delegates to continue their efforts to secure relief from the provisions of this drastic law.

Brother Knutson was warmly received by the delegates.

Secretary-Treasurer Obergfell responded to the speaker and assured him of the appreciation of the officers and delegates of the splendid services rendered by him to our International Union in the State of Wisconsin.

Chairman Fulton then introduced Mr. John P. Frey, who addressed the delegates as the personal representative of President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Frey stated that he knew President Green would like to be present in order to tell the delegates personally how much the American Federation of Labor appreciated the part played by the International Brewery Workers in the labor movement.

He touched briefly upon the good accomplished by the creation of the Industrial State Commissions and urged that efforts be made to establish only state industrial insurance, thus eliminating private insurance companies.

He spoke of the new basis of wages made at the Atlantic City Convention, in which the workingman is not only entitled to a fair share of the labor created, but in addition to that he must receive a fair share of the profits derived from the natural resources, machinery and management of any industry. This is the advanced wage philosophy of the American Federation of Labor.

In speaking of Internationalism, he informed the delegates that this is the only continent in the world in which the workers living in two countries (referring to the United States and Canada) have but one organization representing their interests; and that is the way Internationalism must work if it can work at all.

He stated that the American Federation of Labor demanded the modification of the Volstead Law, and assured the delegates that were Mr. Green present he would give them such encouragement as he could in their work for modification. On President Green's behalf and in his name he assured the delegates that his highest interest is bound up in support of our organization in their efforts to restore respect for all law and order.

General Secretary-Treasurer Obergfell responded to the address of Brother Frey and assured him that the International Union and delegates appreciate the support rendered our organization by President Green and the American Labor Movement in our most critical struggle.

The following resolution was then introduced and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

#### **Resolution No. 11**

Whereas, The hearings before the Senate Sub-Judiciary Committee, on the bills pending in the Senate of the United States, having for their purpose the modification of the Volstead

Law to permit the manufacture and sale of a 2.75 per cent beer, and

Whereas, The representatives of the organized labor movement, through President Wm. Green, and representatives of other departments, International Unions and State Federations of Labor appeared before the committee to press forward the demand of Organized Labor for the modification of the Volstead Law as declared by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The Honorable James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, was helpful to bring out many facts as to the evils of Prohibition, and invaluable testimony as to the tremendous difficulties in the enforcement of the Volstead Law, and\*

Whereas, The Honorable James A. Reed rendered valuable service in this great struggle for the restoration of the human liberties of the people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, in session in Cincinnati, direct the officers to forward a letter commending Senator Reed on his fearless stand taken before the Senate Sub-Judiciary Committee and since, to get at the facts, so as to throw light on the hypocrisy of the Prohibition Movement.

Fraternally submitted,

ROY FULTON,

Local Union No. 46, Kansas City, Mo.

JOSEPH FESSNER,

Local Union No. 187, St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARD J. HOGAN, Jr.,

Local Union No. 303, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN ROSSFELD,

Local Union No. 279, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN KOEHLER,

Local Union No. 187, St. Louis, Mo.

THEO. SCHADER,

Local Union No. 187, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM STROLL,

Local Union No. 43, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM HILLEBRAND,

Local Union No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH HAHN,

Local Union No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.

The chairmen of the various committees announced that their committees would meet immediately after adjournment for the purpose of organizing and to take up the various subjects referred to them by the Convention.

The Credentials Committee submitted the following partial report: That in place of Adolph Klein, Local Union No. 2, Newark, N. J., Franz Neher, Local Union No. 2, Newark, N. J., be substituted, and recommended that he be seated. Motion carried.

Motion carried that we suspend Rules, and adjourn until 9:30 tomorrow morning, in order to afford the committees an opportunity to organize and take up matters referred to them.

## *Third Day — Sept. 15, 1926*

### MORNING SESSION

Chairman Fulton called the meeting to order at 9:30 o'clock.

Delegate Joseph Hahn, member of L. U. No. 6, St. Louis, was nominated and declared elected chairman by acclamation.

Delegate Alois Kroner, member of L. U. No. 1, New York, was nominated and declared elected vice-chairman by acclamation.

Brother Stalf, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, announced that the Sergeant-at-Arms, Brother George Bergold, is one of the oldest members of our International Union being an active member since 1879.

The following telegrams and letters were read and ordered spread on the minutes:

September 14, 1926.

Mr. Jos. Obergfell:

Will you please accept and extend to delegates attending the Convention my best wishes for a successful constructive and harmonious meeting. We appreciate the devotion and loyalty of the officers and members of your organization to Trade-Union principles and Trade-Union policy. May your Convention legislate wisely and plan constructively so that you may further deliberate for the advancement of the economic and industrial interest of your membership. I regret exceedingly that circumstances prevent me from attending your convention. I am gratified to know that John Frey, President of the Ohio State Federation of Labor will address your convention.

WM. GREEN, President,  
American Federation of Labor.

### NIGHT LETTER

Philadelphia, Pa., September 14, 1926.

Mr. John Rader:

To all officers and all the delegates, greetings, kindest regards, and best wishes from the Brewery and

Beverage Workers' Local Union No. 183, Philadelphia, Pa. May harmony and progress be the leading spirit of the convention. May the work be of everlasting benefit to our grand and noble organization.

Fraternally,

HARRY SCHUELIE,

Sec'y L. U. No. 183.

Cincinnati, September 14, 1926.

Mr. Joseph Obergefell, Sec'y, I. U. of U., B., F., C. and S. D. W. of A., 2347 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of the Executive Board of the International Molders' Union of North America, now in session, and the other members of the official staff of the I. M. U. of N. A., unite in extending to you and the delegates to your convention, the most sincere fraternal greetings.

I have been instructed on their behalf to convey to you, and the delegates to your convention, the hope that as a result of their deliberations, policies will be adopted which will strengthen your organization, and assist in hastening the day when the policy of the American Federation of Labor, relative to the Volstead Act, will be placed in effect by Congress.

From the beginning there has been a bond of friendship between the I. M. U. of N. A. and your organization. It is our hope that this bond will grow stronger as the years pass, so that the representatives and the membership of both organizations can assist each other in working out and applying those policies which will increase the membership, and strengthen the power of the American Trade-Union Movement.

With kindest, personal regards,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

M. J. KEOUGH, President,

I. M. U. of N. A.



Berlin, Germany, August 30, 1926.

National Union of the United Brewery Workmen,  
Cincinnati.

Dear Friends:

When your twenty-fourth Convention convenes in Cincinnati on September 13th, 1926, it will be just one year since I started on my trip to the United States of North America, as member of the German Trades Study Commission. I would have been able to obtain still better knowledge of the conditions, pertaining to our trade and our American Brother Organization, if I had been able to combine my trip with attending a convention or at least a session of the General Executive Board. However, thanks to the splendid assistance given me by the Executive Board, as well as the individual local unions of your organization, I was able to take deeper insight into the conditions important for our Organization in Germany, appertaining to our branch of industry, than my traveling companions were able to obtain for their industries.

Previously I could not picture the knowledge which I obtained. It was with so much more satisfaction that I started on my return trip after a stay of fifty-four days. That what I saw over there with my own eyes, regarding the enforcement and effects of Prohibition, and of which I told the German public and the Parliament through my report on America, helped materially that the motions for recognition of local option were rejected by the Reichstag, and that the Reichstag Liquor Commission, in approving an outline of the Government for a liquor law, unanimously declared against local option.

But the impression received in America regarding the economic side of the branches of industry pertaining to our own Organizations will remain awake in me all my life, and will be used with success in our movement. I followed the arrangements of our Brother Organization with great interest. The eleven meetings arranged during my stay in America, at which I was given an opportunity to speak to the colleagues regarding our conditions, will be of value to me for all times, and thereby also for our organization. It is my full and

honest conviction, as stated in my report on page 97, "that your Organization will also overcome the dry period."

At the convening of your Convention I again want to express my sincere thanks to your Organization as such and to all my companions and leaders for the assistance given me during my study trip.

In the name of my Organization I wish the workers of your Convention the best possible success, in the hope that your Organization will not decide against sending a representative of your Organization to at sometime study the conditions in Europe and at which time I will be helpful in every way I can.

Also may your Organization not decide against affiliation of your Organization with the International Union of Food Products Workers.

I need not assure you that during the time your Convention is in session, I will be with you in thoughts.

Fraternally yours,

E. BACKERT.

Motion carried to refer letter to Committee on Officers' Report.

Telegram from the Joint Local Executive Board of New Orleans was read, advising that Senator Broussard is apparently nominated.

General Secretary-Treasurer Obergfell announced that the Primary elections of yesterday in the various parts of the country have apparently been carried by the liberal forces, which are glad tidings to the organization.

The Constitution Committee made the following report:

#### Article IV—Section 7

Change in Initiation Fee to \$25.00 in lines one and four of paragraph (a).

The revised section will read:

"(a) No initiation fee higher than \$25.00 can be charged by any local from candidates, except as provided in Article III, Section 8. Local Unions may charge \$1.00 in addition to these \$25.00. The \$1.00 must be forwarded to the International Union with an application for each member initiated into the Local Union or its branches; each new member shall receive a membership book free of charge, containing an initiation fee stamp.

(b) The department of the industry in which the member is employed shall be entered legibly with ink on the title page of the membership book.

(c) Each local union shall have an examination committee of three members, or more, elected to examine every applicant for membership as to his competence in the trade, and his character. Nobody can become a member of any branch if he fails to pass that examination."

Motion carried that the report and the recommendation be concurred in.

The following changes in Article IV, Sections 17 and 18, were recommended:

#### Article IV—Section 18

In third paragraph after word "full" in second line, add: "from the time he ceased paying his dues and assessments to the Local Union."

In last paragraph, in the last line, change \$10.00 to \$25.00.

The revised section will read:

"When a former member of the International Union makes application for re-admission in a local union, he may, in conformity with Section 17 of Article IV, be re-initiated or reinstated, as may be decided by the Local Union.

If re-initiated, the local union shall forward \$1.00 initiation fee, together with an application, to the International Union.

If reinstated, he shall be required to pay his arrearages in full, from the time he ceased paying his dues and assessments to the local union, for which the regular per capita tax, reserve fund and special assessment stamps must be pasted in the membership book and a report made on the next monthly report to the International Union.

A Local Union may also subject a re-initiated or reinstated member to the payment of a fine, which shall not exceed \$25.00."

Motion made that the recommendation of the committee be accepted.

After a lengthy discussion in which many delegates participated, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Adjournment was taken for the day to participate in the Outing tendered the delegates and visitors at Bass Island.

## *Fourth Day—Sept. 16, 1926*

### MORNING SESSION

Chairman Hahn called the Convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

Delegate Adolph Kummer, Local Union No. 70, Cincinnati, Ohio, was nominated, and by acclamation, declared Chairman of the day.

Delegate George Frank, Jr., Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn., was nominated and declared Vice-Chairman.

The Constitution Committee continued its report:

#### Article IV—Section 43

In fourth and fifth lines, eliminate: "and their respective Trades-Union Liberty Leagues."

The revised section will read:

"It shall be mandatory for all local unions and branches to become affiliated with their respective central bodies (Central Labor Unions) and their respective State Federations of Labor. The local unions shall elect and send delegates to the meetings and conventions of these organizations. The word State in this section shall be held to apply to all political divisions in Canada that come under the heading of provinces."

Committee recommended concurrence in report.

Motion carried to adopt the report and recommendation of the committee.

#### Article VI—Section 1

In second line substitute "sixteen" for "seventeen" and "two" for "three."

In fourth line substitute "six" for "seven" and "two" for "three."

The revised section will read:

"The General Executive Board shall consist of sixteen members, including the two General Secretaries and the General Organizer, who shall have voice and vote. Six members, including the two General Secretaries, must be located at place of headquarters and shall constitute a quorum."

Committee recommends concurrence: A lengthy discussion arose.

Motion carried to adopt the recommendations of the committee.

#### Article VII—Section 1

Eliminate: "The General Financial-Recording Secretary."

The revised section will read:

"Section 1. The officers of the International Union are:

The General Executive Board.

The General Secretary-Treasurer.

The General Corresponding-Financial Secretary.

The General Organizer."

Committee recommended concurrence in the report.

Motion carried to adopt the report and recommendation of the committee.

#### Article VII—Sections 3, 4 and 5

Substitute "General Corresponding-Financial Secretary" for "General Financial-Recording Secretary" in second line.

Eliminate all between "correct," in seventh line and "be" in thirteenth line, and substitute: "accounts of all disbursements and investments. He shall"

Eliminate last sentence of Section 3 and all of Section 4.

Use Section 11 as Section 4.

Eliminate Section 6.

The revised sections will read:

#### *"Duties of the General Secretary-Treasurer.*

"Section 3. He shall receive all money from the General Corresponding-Financial Secretary against receipt, and deposit same in such bank or banks as designated by the General Executive Board. All bills and drafts ordered paid by the General Executive Board, the wages of officers and office employees, office rent, etc., shall be paid by him. He shall keep correct accounts of all disbursements and investments. He shall be responsible that the best of order prevails at headquarters.

Section 4. He shall record the minutes of the General Executive Board sessions and forward them to the non-resident General Executive Board members with an explanatory letter.

Section 5. He shall give bond for the sum of \$5,000.

Committee recommended concurrence in the report.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the committee.

## Article VII—Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9

Change title to "General Corresponding-Financial Secretary."

Use Section 7 as Section 6, changing title as stated above and substituting "the" for "all" in second line.

Eliminate Section 8.

Use Section 9 as Section 7, substituting "He shall" for "His duty shall be" in first line.

Use Section 10 as Section 8, substituting "He" for "The General Financial-Recording Secretary" in first line.

Eliminate "he" in the third line, also the last sentence of the section.

Eliminate Section 12.

Use Section 13 as Section 9.

The revised sections will read:

### *"Duties of the General Corresponding-Financial Secretary.*

Section 6. The General Corresponding-Financial Secretary shall handle the correspondence.

Section 7. He shall receive all money, give receipts for the amounts, and turn over all money at the close of business each day to the General Secretary-Treasurer, who shall give him receipt for it.

Section 8. He has all per capita tax, reserve fund, and other stamps under his supervision, and is responsible for them. He shall take care that the local unions shall receive their stamps promptly, and that all indebtedness be paid promptly.

Section 9. He shall give bond for the sum of \$3,000.00."

Committee recommended concurrence in the report.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the committee.

## Article VII—Section 10

Section 14 will be Section 10; insert "negotiate agreements" after "organizing" in second line.

The revised section will read:

### *"Duties of the General Organizer.*

Duties of the General Organizer shall be to carry on organizing, negotiate agreements, and exercise all functions that either the Constitution or the General Executive Board may determine."

Committee recommended concurrence in the report.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the committee.

## Article VII—Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17

Renumber "Sections 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21" as Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17.

Change Section 20.

Which renumbered as Section 16 will read:

"It is the duty of the General Secretaries to prepare detailed reports on the standing of the International Union for each session of the Entire General Executive Board, and for each Convention, with specifications of what gains and losses the organization had to sustain.

They shall prepare semi-annual and yearly financial reports, which shall be printed after being audited, and the local unions shall be supplied with as many copies as necessary.

They shall draw up propositions for improvements, either in practice or principle, which, in their opinion, would be beneficial to the International Union."

Committee recommended concurrence in the report.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the committee.

## Article VIII—Section 1

In fifth line substitute "two" for "three."

The revised section will read:

Section 1. The nomination of the General Secretaries, the General Organizer, the nine non-resident members of the General Executive Board, and their substitutes shall take place every third year at the triennial convention. The two General Secretaries and the General Organizer shall be nominated by the delegates at the Convention; the nine non-resident General Executive Board members through the delegates of their respective districts at the Convention, and the four quorum members of the General Executive Board through the membership of all local unions at the place of headquarters, in joint mass-meeting. Substitutes for the members of the General Executive Board shall also be nominated in the same order for each and every non-resident and quorum General Executive Board member. All so nominated will be elected by the entire membership through referendum vote.

Every member in good standing with the International Union can be nominated, provided he has been a member of the organization for at least two continuous years prior to the con-



vention, and before that time never violated the principles of unionism.

At the nomination and election of candidates for officers of the International Union, especial care shall be taken as to such candidate's character and ability.

Committee recommended concurrence in the report.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the committee.

### Resolution No. 3

Addition to Article III, Section 8, page 16.

Members of U. B., F., C. and S. D. W. of America leaving the United States or Canada shall be compelled to take out an international traveling card for the price of \$2.00 per year.

Respectfully submitted by

Local Union No. 14, of Boston, Mass.

OTTO BUCHWALD,

Secretary.

The committee recommends non-concurrence.

Motion carried to adopt the report and recommendation of the committee.

### Resolution No. 4

Addition to Article IV, Section 12, page 22.

Every Union shall be compelled to send promptly a quarterly itemized financial report over all incomes and payments to Headquarters in the first week in January, April, July, and October.

Local Unions violating this rule shall be fined \$25.00 (twenty-five dollars).

Respectfully submitted by

Local Union No. 14, of Boston, Mass.

OTTO BUCHWALD,

Secretary.

The committee recommends non-concurrence.

Motion carried to adopt the report and recommendation of the committee.

The Constitution Committee submitted the following recommendation:

Your committee after careful consideration of conditions and work of the two General Secretaries and General Organizer,

recommend by a unanimous vote of the committee, the salaries of the General Secretaries and General Organizer be increased to \$6,000.00 per year.

A lengthy discussion arose.

Motion carried to adopt the report and recommendation of the committee.

The Grievance Committee then made the following report:

### Grievance No. 1

Of the Joint Local Executive Board of St. Louis, Mo., against the decision of the General Executive Board in refusing their request for strike permission on November 2nd, 1924, was given consideration.

After hearing all of the evidence in the case, we, your committee, recommend non-concurrence in the Grievance of the St. Louis Local Unions, and sustain the action of the General Executive Board.

Motion made to concur in the report and recommendation of the committee.

A lengthy discussion arose, in which many delegates participated.

Motion carried to concur in the report of the committee.

The chairman of the Grievance Committee announced that this concludes the report of the committee.

Adjournment until 2:00 P. M.

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### AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman Kummer called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock.

Chairman Kummer then introduced Mr. Charles Cullen, representative of the United Hatters of America and Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.

Brother Cullen reviewed at some length the silent boycott being waged against the United Hatters of America and Cloth Hat and Cap Makers by the concerted efforts of the manufacturers and dealers, and urged the delegates to take the message back home, and prevail upon the members, when purchasing head-gear, to demand the union label in hats and caps. He advised them that many dealers who formerly carried a large stock of

union-made hats and caps have allied themselves with this silent boycott, and now handle only a few hats and caps bearing the label, and endeavor to pass off the non-union product on union workmen. Such merchants do not deserve the patronage of Union workmen.

He highly commended the membership of our International Union on its loyalty and solidarity to the labor movement as a whole, stating that it was one of the few International Unions that render such loyal support to organizations in need.

He expressed the hope, as well as his optimistic view that the modification of the Volstead Law would soon be an accomplished fact, and assured the delegates that the United Hatters of America and Cloth Hat and Cap Makers will give us their full support.

His remarks were well received.

Chairman Kummer assured the speaker that our membership would continue to render their support to the labor movement, and that we appreciated his words of encouragement in our fight to secure the restoration of our industry.

Chairman Kummer then stated that the next speaker needed no introduction, having served our Organization as International Secretary for a period of nearly nineteen years.

He then called upon Brother Joseph Proebstle, special representative of the United States Brewers' Association.

Brother Proebstle first personally wished the Convention a successful and harmonious session.

Speaking in behalf of the United States Brewers' Association, he advised the delegates that he is engaged in the political activities of the Prohibition Movement, and at length reviewed the conditions of the coming congressional elections, particularly as it affects some of the pivotal states, such as Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, etc.

He informed the delegates that he will advise the General Executive Board with respect to the campaign this fall, and urged them to go back home and have their membership become active in the coming congressional elections, and support such candidates who declare themselves openly for modification, irrespective of party affiliations.

Chairman Kummer announced that he would call upon General Secretary-Treasurer Obergfell to respond, who assured the speaker that the delegates appreciated the remarks made by him.

Brother Obergfell reviewed the activities of the International Union in the political field, advising that it has never ceased working to the end to accomplish the modification of the Volstead Law.

He reviewed at some length the expression of the American Labor Movement, as a result of the activities of our International Union, and assured the speaker that we will not cease our activities until modification has become an accomplished fact.

He reviewed the situation confronting the liberal forces in the Senatorial, Congressional and Referendum elections, and further assured that we are ready at any time to co-operate with all the forces who are sincere and honest in their endeavor to secure relief from the drastic provisions of the Volstead Law.

Chairman Kummer then announced that we will proceed with the regular order of business.

The Credential Committee submitted a final report:

Inasmuch as Brother Jacob Meurer, Local Union No. 96, New York, had to return home on account of sickness, his votes were distributed among delegates Max Zimmer and Hugo Schubert, each receiving one vote, making a total of three votes each.

Transfer one proxy vote of Local Union No. 293, San Francisco, to Alois Kroner, Local Union No. 1, New York.

Delegate John Hoehn, of Local Union No. 144, Pittsburgh, and Delegate J. Buell, of Local Union No. 83, Hamilton, Ohio, did not make an appearance.

This makes 82 delegates, 24 proxies, and 76 local unions represented, with a total vote of 155.

Motion carried that the final report be received and the committee discharged with thanks.

The Constitution Committee reported on Resolution No. 1:

### Resolution No. 1

Article XI, Section 13, which now reads, "It shall require a majority vote of all members of all Local Unions that will be involved in a Strike to apply for Strike permission from the General Executive Board. Strike permission shall be applied for through the Joint Local Executive Boards, where such are in existence. It is mandatory that, after the consent of the General Executive Board for a Strike has been obtained, the question be considered whether or not a Strike shall be inaugurated, and a vote must be taken by Ballot on the subject, and it shall

require a two-thirds majority of all members of all Local Unions that will be involved in the Strike to make it Legal," shall be amended to read as follows:

Article XI, Section 13. It shall require a majority vote of all members of all Local Unions that will be involved in a Strike to apply for Strike permission from the General Executive Board. Strike permission shall be applied for through the Joint Local Executive Boards, where such are in existence. It shall be the duty of the General Executive Board to grant Strike permission to said Joint Local Executive Boards or Local Unions if the aforementioned had been complied with. It shall be mandatory that, the question be considered whether or not a Strike shall be inaugurated, and a vote be taken by Ballot on the subject, and it shall require a two-thirds majority of all members of all Local Unions that will be involved in the Strike to make a Strike legal.

Submitted by the Joint Local Executive Board of St. Louis, Missouri.

JOHN ROSSFELD, Secretary.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

Motion carried to adopt the report and recommendation of the committee.

Constitution Committee reported on Resolution No. 7:

#### Resolution No. 7

#### OUT OF WORK STAMPS

Whereas, The present section of our International Constitution provides, that any member who has received his full quota of Out-of-Work Stamps must take out a Withdrawal Card or be dropped as a member, sickness excepted: It is a well known fact that our aged members, many of whom have made great sacrifices to build up the organization and procure the conditions that the younger element now enjoys, regard it as a bitter injustice to be thrown out of their Local because of a technicality that could have easily been changed to meet changed conditions; we owe to these members some consideration—therefore be it

Resolved, To embody in the above clause the provision, that aged members, who are unable to procure employment, may be permitted to remain as active members by paying the International per capita of 25 cents per month after they have received

out-of-work stamps for one year. These members are to have no vote on local contract, strike, or related questions.

Respectfully submitted by

Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn.

Local Union No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

GEO. FRANK, Jr.,

Secretary.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Resolution.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

### Resolution No. 5

Whereas, The Anti-Prohibition agitation has reached the public support to the extent that every Metropolitan Newspaper has seen the evil Prohibition created amongst the people of our country, and

Whereas, The issue has become paramount in several states, where United States Senators are going to be elected this Fall, such as in the State of Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, and others, and

Whereas, The International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America has been organized and financed by men working in Breweries, and

Whereas, A fund has been created for the time when there shall be an opportunity to do effective work to re-establish the industry of brewing wholesome beer and work for our membership, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 24th Convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America instruct the present General Executive Board, as well as the Board to be elected, to at once employ in each of the states named, and wherever else necessary, members of the organization to help in their own state by enlisting the working class to only vote for such candidates as are in favor of the modification of the Volstead Act, and that this employment end on the day of election.

Submitted by Delegate M. J. Hines, Local Union No. 122, Boston, Mass., September 1, 1926.

Indorsed by the Joint Local Executive Board, Boston,

M. J. HINES, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Resolution.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

### Resolution No. 6

Whereas, Many Local Unions find it impossible to be represented at the conventions of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America because of lack of funds, and

Whereas, It is desirable for the progress and solidarity of the International Union that all Locals should have a voice in the conventions to shape its policies and make the plans for the International Union, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-Fourth Convention of the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America levy an annual assessment of one dollar on each member of the International Union, this money to be known as Convention Fund and to be used to defray the expenses of the delegates from all Local Unions to the International Conventions.

WM. DELWAIDE,

Local Union No. 205, Minneapolis.

Local Union No. 97, St. Paul.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Resolution.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

### Resolution No. 8

Whereas, The present membership of our International Union is approximately one-third that of our pre-prohibition membership; the members who have lost their employment through prohibition were compelled to work at whatever they could find; in spite of that, the initiations of new members into our International Union has been considerable: therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board discourage initiations of new members as much as possible, and not issue any membership book, unless satisfactory proof accompanies the application that the respective Local Union has been unable



to procure a competent out of work member from a sister local to fill the vacancy.

Respectfully submitted by

Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn.

Local Union No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

GEO. FRANK, Jr.,

Secretary.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Resolution.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

#### Resolution No. 10

Whereas, The old spirit of close unity and solidarity so carefully observed and developed in the protective relations between our Local Unions and their members in the past, seems to have entirely disappeared and been replaced by self-sufficient isolation in localities where our Local Unions flourish, and resulting in the absolute disregard of all provisions governing employment of out of work members of less fortunate sister locals, therefore,

Resolved, That all local Secretaries be strictly held to make every effort to procure out of work members from sister locals to fill vacancies through the Secretary; and be it further

Resolved, That all local Secretaries be instructed to keep Headquarters constantly informed of their local employment situation, members out of work, and possible vacancies; all Secretaries to have recourse to such information through Headquarters.

Respectfully submitted by

Local Union No. 37, New Haven, Conn.

Local Union No. 35, Hartford, Conn.

GEO. FRANK, Jr.,

Secretary.

The Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Resolution.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

#### Resolution No. 11

Whereas, The hearings before the Senate Sub-Judiciary Committee, on the bills pending in the Senate of the United States, having for their purpose the modification of the Volstead Law to permit the manufacture and sale of a 2.75 per cent beer, and

Whereas, The representatives of the organized labor movement, through President Wm. Green, and representatives of other departments, International Unions and State Federations of Labor appeared before the committee to press forward the demand of Organized Labor for the modification of the Volstead Law as declared by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas, The Honorable James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, was helpful to bring out many facts as to the evils of Prohibition, and invaluable testimony as to the tremendous difficulties in the enforcement of the Volstead Law, and

Whereas, The Honorable James A. Reed rendered valuable service in this great struggle for the restoration of the human liberties of the people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, in session in Cincinnati, direct the officers to forward a letter commending Senator Reed on his fearless stand taken before the Senate Sub-Judiciary Committee, and since, to get at the facts, so as to throw light on the hypocrisy of the Prohibition Movement.

Fraternally submitted,

ROY FULTON,

Local Union No. 46, Kansas City, Mo.

JOSEPH FESSNER,

Local Union No. 187, St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARD J. HOGAN, Jr.,

Local Union No. 303, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN ROSSFELD,

Local Union No. 279, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN KOEHLER,

Local Union No. 187, St. Louis, Mo.

THEO. SCHADER,

Local Union No. 187, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM STROLL,

Local Union No. 43, St. Louis, Mo.

WILLIAM HILLEBRAND,

Local Union No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH HAHN,

Local Union No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.

The Committee recommended concurrence in the Resolution.  
Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

### Resolution No. 12

Whereas, The Ward Baking Company, operating bakeries in many large cities, is still adhering to its stubborn and unfair attitude toward the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union, and

Whereas, The splendid fight which is being waged by the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union is to be highly commended, and

Whereas, The Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union is entitled to the full support of all organized workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the General Secretaries to communicate with the Local Unions of our International Union, again urging them to enlist the aid of all our members in assisting the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union to the end that the fight against the Ward Baking Company may be terminated successfully at an early date, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union, with the assurance that the full support of our International Union may be depended upon.

Respectfully submitted by the

### RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Of the 24th Convention of the International Union  
of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink  
Workers of America.

The Committee recommended concurrence in the Resolution.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

The Committee announced that this would conclude their report.

The Committee on Officers' Report made the following report:

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORT

We, your Committee on Officers' Report, beg leave to advise that we have carefully reviewed the activities of the Officers and submit the following report:

on page 22.

Dealing with the deaths of General Officers, Editor and Executive Board Members, we submit the following resolution, and recommend its adoption:

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1926.

The Convention of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, notes with deepest regret the untimely demise of Brothers Adam Huebner, Secretary-Treasurer; Julius Zorn, Editor, and Philip Basler, Konrad Young and Albert Colnot, Executive Board Members.

Nothing on earth is so utterly useless, no task so forlorn and hopeless, nothing so incomprehensible even to attempt, as to vainly try to express our collective sorrow to those whose grief we share, and to whom we desire to convey our own inmost heart feelings. True sympathy cannot be expressed in mere words.

We, who have been closely associated with Brothers Huebner, Zorn, Basler, Young and Colnot, can testify to their devotion to the cause of Organized Labor, which they so loyally represented during their many years of service to the International Union. We keenly feel their loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, assembled in the 24th International Convention, request the General Secretaries to convey to the relatives of our deceased brothers an expression of our deepest regret and sorrow, who feel their loss more keenly even than do we.

Motion carried to concur in the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"Vacancies of the General Secretary-Treasurer, Editor, and Executive Board Member."**

on page 23.

We concur in the action of the General Executive Board.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"The Union Label."**

on pages 37 and 38.

We recommend that the General Officers continue their efforts to put into use the combination Union Label, as well as to advance the use of the Union Label in general, and therefore recommend that a continued label propaganda be carried on in

the Journal, calling on the members to support the Union Label of all other trades and callings.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"Contracts"**

on page 38.

We commend the General Officers on the able manner in which they have handled contract matters.

Your committee feels that every precaution should be taken to avoid strikes and conflicts, and recommends that the local officers assist the General Officers to this end.

Motion carried to concur in the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"Organizing."**

on page 38.

We concur in the action of the General Executive Board in their organizing activities and recommend that the same policy of the past three years be followed with respect to organizing the mill and elevator industry, unless full and complete jurisdiction over all men engaged in these industries is granted by the American Federation of Labor.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"Syrup Industry"**

on page 39.

We are pleased to note the progress made in organizing the non-union syrup industry, and here want to call attention of the membership and officers of Local Unions that they can be of material help in perfecting the organizing of the non-union syrup manufacturers by keeping the general office advised of the non-union manufacturers in their respective localities, as well as to keep the central bodies advised to carry on an agitation against all non-union syrup sold in their respective markets.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"Jurisdiction Controversies"**

on page 39.

We concur in the position taken by the General Officers with respect to the jurisdiction controversies with the several International Organizations.

Motion carried to concur in the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"German Brewery Workmen"**

on pages 39, 40 and 41.

We have given the subject and the request of the German Brewery Workmen careful consideration, and recommend, that in view of conditions confronting our International Union, we at this time refrain from affiliating with the International Unión of Food and Drink Trades, and for the same reason recommend that no representative of our International Union be delegated to Europe.

These recommendations are made with no intent to stay aloof from the International Movement, and trust that our position will be thoroughly understood by our comrades across the water.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"Union Labor Life Insurance Company"**

on pages 41 and 42.

We highly commend the Union Labor Life Insurance plan, and therefore recommend to our membership that every support be given this new venture in the labor movement, feeling that it will be beneficial to the members of organized labor and their families.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"Legislative Activities"**

on pages 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49.

We recommend continuance of the legislative activities as a practical means to be helpful in the modification of the Volstead Law.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"Political Activities"**

on pages 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 54.

We desire to call especial attention of our membership to the need of greater non-partisan political activities, and urge them and their families to become active in the political field in support of outspoken liberal candidates, irrespective of their political faith.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"American Ice and Storage Company  
formerly  
The Herancourt Brewing Company"**

on pages 54 and 55.

We commend the officers on the splendid progress made in the development of the plant and the success achieved during the past three years.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

Under the caption:

**"Our Finances"**

on pages 56 and 57.

We are pleased to note the increased earnings of our bonded investments, and commend the officers on their careful manner of handling the funds of the International Union.

Motion carried to adopt the report of the Committee.

We, your Committee, feel that your General Officers have ably handled the affairs of the International Union during the past three years.

The Chairman announced that this concludes the report of the Committee on Officers' Report.

Motion carried that the report of the Committee be accepted as a whole.

Adjournment until tomorrow morning.



## ***Fifth Day—Sept. 17, 1926***

### **MORNING SESSION.**

Chairman Kummer called the convention to order at 9:30 o'clock.

Delegate Adam Zusi, L. U. No. 148, Newark, N. J., was nominated and declared Chairman of the day.

Delegate Hugo Schubert, L. U. No. 96, New York, N. Y., was nominated and declared Vice-Chairman.

The following communications were read and ordered spread on the Minutes:

Washington, D. C., September 7, 1926.

Mr. John Rader, Secretary, International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will please find a statement showing the remittances for per capita tax received from your organization during the twelve months of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1926, indicating for what months these remittances were credited and the number of members upon which they paid.

The number of votes to which an organization will be entitled in the Detroit Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be based on the average membership for the twelve months of the fiscal year upon which tax has been paid.

On the basis of your membership, your organization is entitled to four delegates in the Detroit, 1926, A. F. of L. Convention with 160 votes.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,  
Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

## TORONTO CONVENTION & TOURIST ASS'N.

Toronto, August 9, 1926.

Mr. John Rader, Gen'l Corresponding Financial Secretary, International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, 2347-51 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Rader:

We have had some correspondence with Mr. Joseph Obergfell, of Cincinnati, and have invited the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers to Toronto for their 1929 Convention and I sincerely hope that you will support it at your Convention in September, 1926, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Toronto has a reputation for drawing a very large attendance at Conventions that have been held here, and for your information I am enclosing a picture story, as well as a descriptive story, of this wonderful Canadian City. We have so much to attract and interest Tourists and Conventions that it is hard for us to draw a picture that really covers the subject.

Thanking you in anticipation and hoping that you will give Toronto due consideration at the proper time and assuring you that this office will co-operate with you in every way, I am,

Very truly yours,

MURIEL F. WHITE,  
Secretary to Mr. Powell.

## PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

July 29, 1926.

To the Officers and Members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen:

On behalf of the 5,000 organizations and professional men composing this Chamber we extend to you a very cordial invitation to hold your 1927 convention in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia's ideal location in the center of a great population and its excellent transportation facilities, make it easier of access to your members than probably any other city you might select.

New and capacious hotels have been built in Philadelphia in greater numbers in the past few years than in

any other city in the country. These, re-enforcing the splendid hotel accommodations Philadelphia always has had to offer, assures you of facilities ample for the accommodations of your convention.

We are proud that Philadelphia, our country's birth place, has preserved an atmosphere which recently prompted a famed educator to refer to it as "an ideal American city."

Our many historic shrines, our famous institutions of learning, our scenic rivers, parks and boulevards, and our great industrial enterprises, which make this city "The World's Greatest Workshop," would make the selection of Philadelphia as your meeting place a happy choice, we are sure, to all your members, and would insure a large convention attendance.

The facilities of the Convention and Exhibition Bureau of the Chamber are at your service to make your meeting here in 1927 a successful one.

Sincerely yours,

P. H. GADSDEN,

President.

N. B. KELLY,

Secretary.

#### HOTEL LA SALLE.

Chicago, March 29, 1926.

Mr. John Rader, Secy., International Union of United  
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers,  
2347 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

My Dear Mr. Rader:

Will you not give us an opportunity to work out arrangements with you and your committee for the next convention which the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers will hold in Chicago?

Chicago has become the most popular convention city in the United States; Hotel La Salle is a favorite headquarters. There must be a reason for both.

Geographical location, unsurpassed transportation facilities, marketing advantages, and wonderful hotel accommodations all go hand in hand. When planning your next meeting—whether for only a handful, a moderate number or for thousands—remember Chicago and Hotel La Salle.

Central location, established reputation, and long experience in handling group affairs of all kinds warrant us in believing that Hotel La Salle can take care of your meetings with excellent satisfaction to your membership.

When may we figure with you on your next convention here in Chicago?

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL MacCLINTOCK,  
Director Public Relations.

The Organization Committee submitted the following report:

### Resolution No. 2

Whereas, Breweries in the City of St. Louis, Mo., are now and have been for the past few years, manufacturing Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Root Beer, and etc., and

Whereas, The men employed in said Breweries bottling Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Root Beer, and etc., are receiving far less wages than that received by members of Local No. 303, which organization now has jurisdiction over said work, except in Breweries, and

Whereas, It is very difficult for Local Union No. 303 to obtain higher wages and better working conditions in the Soda Water factories in said city, as long as the men employed in these Breweries bottling Soda Water, etc., are working for a much lower wage than are the members of Local Union No. 303; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention give jurisdiction over all work pertaining to the bottling of Soda Water, Mineral Water, Carbonated Water, Ginger Ale, Root Beer, and etc. (except Near Beer), manufactured by Breweries in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, to Local Union No. 303, of St. Louis.

Adopted by Local Union No. 303, at the regular meeting of said Local, on July 12, 1926.

(Signed) ARTHUR A. LOHRENZ,

President, Local Union No. 303.

(Signed) JOHN A. SANDERS,

Secretary, Local Union No. 303.

(Signed) EDWARD J. HOGAN, Jr.,

Delegate to the Convention.

Your Committee presents the following substitute for the Resolve of Resolution No. 2.

Resolved, That this convention instructs the General Executive Board to use all efforts to end this discrepancy and bring the rate of wages paid to the men working on Soda Water, Carbonated Waters, Ginger Ale, Root Beer, and other soft drinks employed in the brewery bottling plants to a level with that paid to members of Local Union No. 303.

#### Resolution No. 9

Whereas, Since the extension of jurisdiction of our International Union to include soft drink and mineral water workers, etc., real efforts to organize these workers have been made in comparatively few locations; but wherever vigorously attempted, the organizing has been successful; little or nothing was attempted, however, in other localities where a good field existed; our Local Unions have either gone out of existence or become, numerically, so weak as to be physically and financially unable to do any organizing; therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Executive Board request all localities where no efforts at organizing soft drink and other workers coming under our jurisdiction have been made, to forward a comprehensive report as to soft drink and mineral water establishments, local agents for out-of-town Near Beer and Malt Syrup distributors in these localities; and be it further

Resolved, That a vigorous organizing campaign be started by the General Executive Board as soon as the canvass is completed.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. FRANK, Jr.,

Secretary.

Local Union No. 37 and Local Union No. 35.

Committee recommends adoption of Resolution.

Motion carried to concur in the report of the Committee.

The Chairman announced that this concludes the work of the Organization Committee.

Resolution No. 13 was introduced by the Resolutions Committee:

#### Resolution No. 13

Whereas, The International Officers, as well as the officers and members of the Joint Local Executive Board of Cincinnati, Ohio, have worked hard and conscientiously to make this, the

24th Convention of our International Union, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, a success; therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention, through the means of this Resolution, express to the Executive Board, the Arrangements Committee, as well as all those who gave their services to make the same a complete success, and made their stay in Cincinnati a most pleasant one, the sincere appreciation of the delegates. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the International Officers, the Joint Local Executive Board of Cincinnati, and the Arrangements Committee.

Submitted by

Resolution Committee.

Motion carried to concur in the resolution.

Committee on Label and Boycott submitted the following report:

Committee on Label and Boycott met and organized. Brother John Prechtel, of Local Union No. 1, of New York, was elected chairman; Brother Edw. M. Kerwin, of Local Union No. 180, of Worcester, was elected secretary.

There was nothing referred to this Committee, but Committee recommends to the Convention that the delegates report back to their respective Local Unions the use of the Union Label not only on our own products, but on the products of every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Motion carried to adopt the recommendation of the Committee.

Chairman Zimmer, of the Committee on New and Unforeseen Business announced that the Committee met and organized, but that there were no propositions submitted to them by the Convention.

Recess was taken for thirty minutes.

Chairman Zusi reconvened the Convention at the close of the recess period.

Chairman Zusi then introduced Mr. John J. Manning, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Brother Manning extended fraternal greetings from the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. He complimented the Brewery Workers on their

solidarity, as well as on the Report of the Officers covering the policies of the organization, and said that he was in full accord with the declarations contained therein. He assured the delegates of the united, wholehearted support of the affiliated organizations in the Union Label Trades Department in our political activities.

Chairman Zusi thanked the speaker for his kind words, and assured him that the delegates would go back home carrying the message to their membership, and further assured him that the Brewery Workmen will continue to render moral support to all Organized Labor in its various activities.

Chairman Zusi announced that the next order of business would be the nomination of officers, the election of delegates to the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor and Union Label Trades Department, and the next Convention city.

He then called for nominations for General Secretary-Treasurer:

Brother Joseph Obergfell was nominated.

There being no further nominations, the nominations were closed.

Nominations for General Corresponding-Financial Secretary:

Brother John Rader was nominated.

There being no further nominations, the nominations were closed.

Nominations for General Organizer:

Brother Albert Kugler was nominated.

There being no further nominations, the nominations were closed.

Nominations for General Executive Board Members and Substitutes were then called for.

The following nominations were made:

Nominations for First District:

General Executive Board Member:

Brother Karl Lang, L. U. No. 40, Bridgeport, Conn.

Substitute:

Brother Michael J. Hines, L. U. No. 122, Boston, Massachusetts.



Nominations for Second District:

General Executive Board Member:

Brother John Sullivan, L.U.No. 59, New York City.

Substitute:

Brother Adam Zusi, L. U. No. 148, Newark, N. J.

Nominations for Third District:

General Executive Board Member:

Brother Peter Bollenbacher, L. U. No. 22, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Substitute:

Brother William J. Kromelbein, L. U. No. 163, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Nominations for Fourth District:

General Executive Board Member:

Brother Charles Nickolaus, L. U. No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis.

Substitute:

Brother Paul Luetten, L. U. No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis.

Nominations for Fifth District:

General Executive Board Member:

Brother Martin McGraw, L. U. No. 342, Chicago, Ill.

Substitute:

Brother Otto Gunia, L. U. No. 18, Chicago, Ill.

Nominations for Sixth District:

General Executive Board Member:

Brother Joseph Fessner, L.U.No.187, St. Louis, Mo.

Substitute:

Brother Roy Fulton, L. U. No. 46, Kansas City, Mo.

Nominations for Seventh District:

General Executive Board Member:

Brother Paul Friedrich, L. U. No. 111, Houston, Texas.

Substitute:

Brother A. Gantenbein, L. U. No. 161, New Orleans, La.

Nominations for Eighth District:

General Executive Board Member:

Brother Emil Muri, L. U. No. 7, San Francisco, Cal.

Substitute:

Brother Arthur L. Campbell, L. U. No. 227, San Francisco, Cal.

Brother Albert J. Rogers, L. U. No. 293, San Francisco, California.

Nominations for Ninth District:

General Executive Board Member:

Brother John D. Corcoran, L. U. No. 304, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Substitute:

Brother Charles Few, L. U. No. 381, London, Ontario, Canada.

Nominations for Delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Union Label Trades Department were then called for.

Brothers John Sullivan, Joseph Obergfell and Albert Kugler were nominated.

There being no further nominations, the three nominees, Brothers Sullivan, Obergfell and Kugler were declared elected. Delegates to the American Federation of Labor and Union Label Trades Department Conventions.

Nominations for the next Convention City were then called for.

Delegate Gunia, of Local Union No. 18, Chicago, placed the city of Chicago in nomination.

Motion carried that Chicago be selected as the next Convention City.

Motion carried by unanimous vote that all Officers and Executive Board Members nominated without opposition are declared elected, and ballots shall be printed containing only the names and districts of candidates where contests exist.

The following telegrams were received and ordered spread on the minutes:

New York City, N. Y., September 17, 1926.

Mr. John Rader:

Telegram received. United Textile Workers of America extend their hearty greetings to your officers and delegates. May your deliberations redound to the benefit of your membership at large. Our memories of the Brewery Workers are indeed most happy.

SARA CONBOY.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17th, 1926.

Mr. Roy Fulton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Local Union No. 46, Kansas City, Mo., sends very best wishes to the Convention that it may bring good results for the entire membership in the near future.

JOSEPH G. HAUS, Sec'y Pro Tem.

The Convention gave a rising vote of thanks for the splendid manner in which they were entertained.

Chairman Zusi, in a forceful speech, urged the delegates to greater activity in the political fights, pointing out the critical period which we are facing in the coming congressional elections.

The delegates gave three cheers for the grand old International Union.

Chairman Zusi then declared the Convention adjourned sine die.

JOSEPH OBERGFELL,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.



CINCINNATI, OHIO, OCTOBER 10, 1926.

The joint mass meeting of the Cincinnati Local Unions No. 12, No. 175, No. 199, and No. 70, was called to order at 1 P. M. at the Central Turner Hall by General Corresponding-Financial Secretary John Rader, who explained that the meeting was called in accordance with Article 8, Section 1, of the International Constitution, and for the purpose of nominating quorum members and substitute quorum members for the General Executive Board.

Brother Adolf Kummer was elected chairman.

The following nominations were made:

#### For Quorum Members.

JOHN HOLLERBACH.....Local Union No. 175  
CHARLES STALF.....Local Union No. 175  
CONRAD REBMAN, JR.....Local Union No. 12  
ADOLF KUMMER.....Local Union No. 12

#### For Substitute Quorum Members.

MICHAEL SCHWENNINGER...Local Union No. 199  
WM. DUPPS.....Local Union No. 12  
JOSEPH KOEHNE.....Local Union No. 175  
LOUIS KEMPER, JR.....Local Union No. 70

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

JOHN RADER, *Gen'l Cor.-Fin. Sec'y.*



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